

Green Jumps Into Fray On Steel Unions

Offers A. F. of L. Help in Organizing Trade on Crafts Lines

Will Act at Once

Takes Issue with Lewis Bid Backed by \$500,000—May Lead to Open Break

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 9—Rivalry for control of organized American labor the outcome of which may have a vital influence on the nation's future political history, reached a climax here today as the opposing factions waited to see which has won in its bid for support of workers in the steel industry.

William Green and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which he heads, have proposed to manage a campaign to organize the 2,500,000 workers of that industry, but only on condition that the traditional principles of craft unionism be observed.

John L. Lewis, considered the most energetic figure in the American labor movement today and potential farm-labor coalition candidate for President of the United States in 1940, has also offered on behalf of the Committee for Industrial Organization to manage the campaign and has in addition offered a \$500,000 labor war chest. But this offer contemplates formation of a single industrial union for all workers in the industry.

Big Stake for Lewis
If the Lewis offer is accepted, it would put in Mr. Lewis's hands power probably sufficient to challenge the old-line leadership of the Federation of Labor when it meets in October and either gain complete control of the federation itself, or lead its most vital elements out in a new organization.

Mr. Lewis is president of the largest single labor union in the country, the United Mine Workers of America. In his capacity as chairman of the committee for industrial organization he also controls eight others, which, with his own union, have a total of 801,400 members, or 28 1/2 per cent of the total strength of the A. F. of L.

See Time to Strike
The immediate issue arises from a general conviction throughout the ranks of labor that the time has come to strike again for organization of the steel industry where only 5600 workers are today members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The Federation of Labor endorsed proposals for an organization campaign at its last annual convention, but no concrete move was made until Mr. Lewis took the initiative with his offer of help and \$500,000.

The steel industry represents in the eyes of labor the citadel of the open shop principal and hostility to labor organization. They tried to storm that citadel in the early post-war period in one of the worst labor wars ever waged in the United States. They were repulsed then and have made no concerted attack since. The meager membership of their union bears witness to the success of the industry in warding off labor organization.

Green Makes Conditions
The federation offer, sent in an air mail letter to the steel workers' convention meeting in Cannonsburg, Penna., was made conditional on (1) complete control of the drive by the executive council of the federation; (2) full observance of the "jurisdictional rights" of all the individual unions, a condition which would rule out any possibility of a single strong union in the industry; (3) unconditional control of funds; and (4) non-interference by any other organization either within or without the federation. The third condition amounted to a refusal to accept the \$500,000 offered by the Lewis forces.

Before the federation letter had had time to reach Cannonsburg the Lewis forces learned of its provisions and immediately dispatched a telegram terminating the federation's proposals "a rebuff of ancient and futile resolutions for a policy under which a horde of organizers attached to craft unions would descend upon the industry and make any effective organization impossible by their rivalries."

The telegram declared that the Green proposals were "conceived in a mood of humiliated desperation on the part of men who for years past have trifled with the destinies of 560,000 men."

It charged the Green leadership with blocking the progress of labor and warned that should the Green proposals be accepted it would be tantamount to abandoning the effort to organize the steel industry.

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All Workers to Be Tagged Under Social Security Act; Needed to Secure Benefits

Complete Record Will Be Taken and Each Person's Every Move Thereafter in Business Must Be Reported to Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 9—If you are a working man or woman, don't be surprised if a government agent comes along to number and tag you some day soon.

Plans are now being worked out here for the gigantic task of securing and keeping the records of 26,000,000 individuals who are earning wages entitling them to benefits under the old-age benefit section of the Social Security Act.

Eventually, security chiefs say, practically all the people in the United States will some time or other work in some occupation covered by this act and will have to be given a number and listed in the Government's enormous file.

Some 30 governments, including France, Great Britain, and Germany, are already keeping records of individual employees in connection with compulsory contributory old-age insurance systems, but in no case is the total anywhere near that to be collected in this country.

To Know Every Move
Once the names are filed, the job won't be finished either. Every time a worker quits one job and takes another, it must be noted on his record. If he moves from New York to California, the Government must be notified. Experts estimate that workers change jobs at the rate of about 1,000,000 a month.

The Social Security Board expects to begin its task of numbering the 26,000,000 employees shortly. The job will take about four months. First benefits begin on Jan. 1, 1937.

Offices, totaling 750, will be set up

in post offices, factories, federal buildings, in all parts of the country where employees will come to answer a few simple questions: name, address, date of birth and two or three other questions needed to distinguish the individual from others of identical or similar name, such as name of father, color, etc. Approximately 15,000 persons will be employed by the Government to collect this material.

Each Will Be Tagged

Once numbered, each registrant will receive some sort of identification to take about with him from job to job. Since cards would wear out too soon, a metal emblem or token is favored.

Latest appliances used in sorting and filing names will make it possible for the Government to handle the job at an initial cost of 60 cents per name and a maintenance cost of 28 cents annually.

The magnitude of the job may be seen from supplies being ordered by the Social Security Board. Congress has been asked for money to buy 40,000,000 cards and envelopes; 60,000,000 registration forms; 70,000,000 local cross-index cards; 40,000,000 earning report cards; 400 embossing or engraving machines; 1000 addressing machines.

Each of the 26,000,000 registrants is to receive a pamphlet explaining the Social Security Act, who the beneficiaries are, what they will be called on to do, and what they, or their dependents will be entitled to. These booklets, alone, will cost more than \$1,000,000.

Herriot Asks British Aid To Revive League

Radical Socialist Adds Plea for Socialists' Demand for Strong Action

Sanctions Gaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, May 9—Launching an SOS for the League of Nations, Edouard Herriot today added his appeal to the recent plea of Léon Blum for renewed Franco-British action to save the League.

Particularly significant because of its publication today, while the French Cabinet is meeting to decide on the attitude which France is to take at the Geneva meeting on Monday, M. Herriot's article is a plainspoken call for help addressed to her own people as well as to Britain.

Let's Admit Failure
Demanding that the Government admit frankly at Geneva that the defeat of the League on the Italo-Ethiopian affair, he urges that both the French and British nations should then simultaneously face the fundamental issue at stake.

"The essential issue he defines as being not merely whether the governments are willing to continue to do lip service to the League, but whether they are ready to give binding assurance of willingness to take the grave risk inherent in applying impartially a genuine policy of collective security."

Not Yet Too Late

Acknowledging that it will take many months to correct the effect of past mistakes, M. Herriot concludes by expressing the conviction that it is not yet too late for joint action of Paris and London to save the League and peace.

A beginning of such Anglo-French collaboration is seen here in the British questionnaire submitted to Berlin. In French official circles satisfaction is expressed at the tenor of the note, although the Paris press voices regret that the wording is not more categorical and precise. Special criticism is leveled at British failure to stress the question of fortification in the Rhineland and some astonishment is expressed at the omission of any reference to Germany's colonial aims.

8000 Cheer Pleas For Sanctions At London Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—The movement against any easy acquiescence on the British Government's part in the situation that has arisen from the collapse of the Ethiopian resistance to Italian aggression shows definite signs of strengthening.

Eight thousand people, many of whom had traveled long distances to attend, gave a rousing reception at Albert Hall here yesterday to addresses by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Maj. C. R. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Labor and Liberal leaders, demanding resolute maintenance of sanctions, if necessary for months or even years, until peace terms approved by the League can be secured.

Baldwin Criticized
This meeting, though nominally non-political and including Conservative as well as Opposition speakers, showed strong disapproval of the weakness displayed by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Government.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Ethiopians Claim Government Busy From New Capital

PARIS, May 9 (P)—Marian Bieten Queta Woehle, Ethiopia's Ambassador to Paris, announced today, under instructions from the Ethiopian Government's "new secret capital," that he would go to Geneva Monday with an appeal for "justice against Italy."

The Ethiopian minister and delegate to the League of Nations declined to disclose where the Government was set up, since that would be "bad military tactics, laying it open to attack."

"It is true, that the Government in some respects is disorganized, but it is nevertheless functioning," he said.

The Paris Legation is receiving orders from a new capital where a large part of the Cabinet and numerous functionaries are carrying on.

Mr. Mariam, as "official spokesman" for the Government, declared that Ethiopia's military resistance to the Italians would continue, even though the fascist forces have occupied Addis Ababa and declared their war concluded successfully.

"We will not surrender so long as a single inch of land is in the hands of Ethiopians, whence they can attack the invaders," Mr. Mariam said.

"I shall tell the League that the Ethiopian government is intact and functioning. It is in direct communication with what remains of the army, the legations throughout the world and all parts of Ethiopia not occupied by the Italians."

Senate to Probe Tugwell; Sets Resettlement 'Exam'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Senate is now going to investigate Rexford G. Tugwell and his Resettlement Administration by the questionnaire method.

Nobody in the Roosevelt Administration has been quite so much discussed, criticized and defended as Mr. Tugwell, erstwhile of Columbia University, and New Deal "brain trust" No. 1 after the departure of the original, Raymond Moley.

Interest in the Resettlement Administration is keen also because it represents one of the most advanced of the many social experiments which the New Deal has undertaken.

\$278,347,171 Involved
Now the whole matter is to be thrashed out afresh, just before the election, with statistical material and analysis of each of the many projects which go to make up the huge total of \$278,347,171 so far made available.

It all came about through the objection of Senator W. Warren Barbour to the way two so-called "demonstration villages" were being built in New Jersey. Mr. Barbour does not very often make a fight on the Senate floor, but when he does the burly citizen of Locust, N. J., who used to be amateur heavyweight champion of his state, hits with vigor. He asserted the Heightstown project was a failure and the Bound Brook project a mudhole. He urged an amendment to the Vandenberg inquiry into AAA expenditures, calling for a thorough explanation of the Resettlement Administration. Administration leaders promptly sank the amendment.

But the Vandenberg resolution went through, and after thinking it all over carefully, Senator Joseph

Hindenburg Soars Above Lakehurst



International Wide World
Capt. Ernst Lehmann
(Above) Commander of the Von Hindenburg
Dr. Hugo Eckener
(Below) Technical Adviser Aboard Airship

Well-to-Do Barred From Apartments U. S. Funds Built

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—The ban against families in well-to-do circumstances having apartments in Knickerbocker Village, Boulevard Gardens and Hillside has today been extended to include all apartments financed with federal funds, following the ruling of the state housing board that the three modern housing projects, were exclusively for tenants with low incomes. The majority of the tenants in these buildings now pay rentals of from \$35 to \$50 a month.

"Although the housing law does not fix any definite maximum or minimum income level for tenants," Darwin N. Jones, chairman of the state housing body, said today, "we believe it is the duty of these corporations to offer their accommodations to families of low incomes, provided, of course, that these families have sufficient income to meet rental payments."

Mr. Jones said there would be "no harsh or arbitrary treatment" of tenants now occupying these apartments and that they would be allowed to remain until their leases expire.

Chicago Physicist Declares Universe Is Self-Repairing

CHICAGO, May 9 (P)—Creation of heavy atoms by destruction of light ones was announced yesterday by a University of Chicago physicist, who advanced as proof that the universe rebuilds itself as it disintegrates.

Upsetting all previous ideas of how atoms change their form, the discovery struck a compromise between scientists who believe the universe gradually crumbling to bits and those who think it constantly expanding. Under the new concept, the universe might be compared to a clock which automatically rewound.

The revolutionary theory of atom smashing came from the laboratory of Prof. William D. Harkins, whose distinction in physical chemistry won him the Andrew MacLeish distinguished service professorship at the University of Chicago. Professor Harkins began by contradicting the accepted theory that atoms can be shattered by bombarding them with other atoms at high speed.

What actually happened, he learned by photographing "tracks" of atoms in such collisions, was that the atom used as a projectile entered the bombarded atom, and the two formed a new atom of a different kind which shot into space to make its own way. With its departure, the parent changed to another element.

America Welcomes Another German Dirigible

The Dirigible as She Glided Over the Lakehurst Field. Below Is Bird's-Eye View Taken From the Airship During a Tense-Trip Flight. One of the Von Hindenburg's Gondolas With a Small Ocean Liner Far Beneath

The World's Day

Its News in Focus
Saturday, May 9

Disarmament—Sentiment Grows

America may plan a billion for defense when none demand tribute, Italy may have slashed an Empire with bombs, Russia may have thundered miles of tanks and troops through its Red Square, Britain may have launched an unprecedented rearmament program—but events of the last weeks reveal the disarmament sentiment is a strong undercurrent beneath the tides of militarism.

Léon Blum, Socialist, and possible Premier of France, has reminded the world that disarmament sentiment has not been adjourned by swollen militarism.

Blum, writing in the Socialist Party organ, Le Populaire, yesterday called for real security, which he interpreted as disarmament. He urged Britain to hold fast until the Liberal French Government was by its side in June.

The Popular Front

Edouard Herriot, Radical Socialist leader, ally of Blum in liberalism, whose proposal almost saved the Disarmament Conference in 1932, today endorsed Blum's utterances. He, too, called for a strong Franco-British front in support of the collective peace system. And to Herriot the collective peace system has always meant some measure of national disarmament.

Vox Populi

The Disarmament Conference, which was abandoned by militaristic nations in 1934, has never been technically adjourned although it has been lavishly neglected. It has remained for the votes of the people, as in France, to swing nations back toward the disarmament orbit.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in his questionnaire to Adolf Hitler, urged the Reich leader to accept limitation of air forces as a prerequisite of a western air pact. The British Government on Thursday presented a four-point plan for international regulation of the arms traffic, mainly by means of publicity.

United States Senator Nye of North Dakota told the American Senate Thursday that the munitions trade should be nationalized in accordance with the majority report of his committee.

Publicizing Gains Support

The publicizing of naval and land armament programs and the control of munition makers are thus receiving wide support. These measures cut no military budgets to the bone, but they may curb fear and greed, both of which push heavily on the accelerators of militarism.

The popular fantasy that big armament programs create prosperous conditions was hit hard by S. Japhet and Co., merchant bankers in London, and by other prominent financial concerns. Japhet issued a statement condemning armaments as depressors of business, because they unseat confidence upon which business depends.

Senator Nye also told the American Senate that America's big military expenditures kept Japanese militarists in power. Antiwar and anti-big-armament sentiment, thus accumulating, is articulated in plans to strengthen the League.

It is recalled that Hitler accompanied his marching orders into the Rhineland with a proposal for a 25-year nonaggression pact and consideration of disarmament.

What Happened

The World Disarmament Conference, convened in 1932, foundered because the allied powers would neither cut their arms to the size of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Poll Being Taken on N. E. Railroad Strike
Sherman Hotly Attacks Governor Curley
Thermometer Falls From 80 to 60 in 30 Minutes
Fore River Bridge Now Scheduled to Open May 18

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Zeppelin Sets Record in Hop Over Atlantic

Dr. Eckener Hails Voyage of Von Hindenburg as 'Great Success'

Lands at Lakehurst

Crossing from Germany to U. S. Made in 61 Hours and 53 Minutes

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 9 (P)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commodore of the Zeppelin fleet, and Capt. Ernst Lehmann, skipper of the giant dirigible, Von Hindenburg, walked smilingly into the waiting rooms of the naval air station today and said almost together:

"A very, very successful trip." "They had crossed the Atlantic in 61 hours and 53 minutes, a record for west-bound lighter-than-air craft."

Dr. Eckener, grizzled veteran of the air, surveyed the huge throng waiting his arrival, and plainly showing his enthusiasm at the successful crossing, barked out:

"Well, we're here. You already know as much about the trip as I do."

Jubilant

Dr. Eckener, although jubilant at the record trip, declined to predict what lay ahead for commercial navigation.

"This was a very good trip," he said, "but we must experiment further. We had good weather and we made excellent time. The trip normally will take six or eight hours longer on the difficult crossing from east to west."

The trip eastward, Eckener said, should be easier and might be made in 45 or 46 hours.

Slow and Easy

Asked if he could have made the trip westward in faster time, Dr. Eckener said he did not care to push the ship too hard on its early flights.

"It is very remarkable that we made such speed," he said. "However, with weather even more favorable than this time we might do even better."

Water Crossing Swift

Dr. Eckener said the crossing from coast to coast—Southampton, England, to Montauk Point, Long Island—took only 5 1/2 hours.

As he spoke, Captain Lehmann, stood by his side on an elevated platform.

The diminutive captain answered questions in fluent English. He said he had been in command of the ship during the crossing, and Dr. Eckener acted in an advisory capacity.

Captain Lehmann disclosed that on one of the Von Hindenburg's future trips he hoped to replace the hydrogen in the ship with helium. He said helium was not now obtainable in Germany.

Following the shipping lane across the north Atlantic, the von Hindenburg did not pass over America's land until she skirted Long Island, followed Ambrose Channel into New York Harbor and cruised over New York City.

Sighted Over New York

She was sighted over New York at 4 a. m., just as dawn was lighting the sky. Thousands of early risers cheered, and ships tied down their whistles.

After cruising over Manhattan for 18 minutes, the 803-foot ship headed south for Lakehurst.

A dozen airplanes circled far above. As the nose of the Zeppelin dipped for the ground, the moon was still in the sky, and a brilliant red sun was just coming up in the east.

At 5:10 a. m., the Hindenburg for the first time touched soil in the United States—on the first of her 10 scheduled round-trip commercial voyages from Germany during the summer.

A landing crew of sailors from the United States Navy, aided by about 50 civilians, brought the ship safely to land.

Water Ballast Dumped

The Hindenburg circled over the air station before she was lowered to the earth, dumped her water ballast, and threw out her ropes. Her nose was made fast to the mobile mooring mast at 5:23 a. m. The ship, carrying 51 passengers and a crew of 56, was slowly towed into the hangar.

As soon as the ship was made fast to the mooring mast, Dr. Eckener leaned out of the control cabin, a smile spread over his face, and he waved a greeting to the throng of 5000 people.

Record Mail Cargo

As soon as the ship was made fast to the mooring mast, immigration officers went aboard and made the routine inspection. A special post office crew handled the largest mail load ever transported by air across the North Atlantic, 2200 pounds, including much material of value for stamp collectors.

The entire passenger capacity of the airship was occupied on this trip. Next Monday midnight the von Hindenburg will leave for Friedrichshafen, again with a full complement of passengers.

Although the speed of the Hindenburg in last few hours over the Atlantic was reduced considerably by

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mass Attacks Bring Senate Tax Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate Finance Committee hearings on the new \$803,000,000 administration tax bill have reached a critical stage, it was apparent today, in which the weight of adverse business comment is beginning to make itself felt on members previously favorable to the measure.

Outside of the original treasury recommendations for the far-reaching bill, not a single voice has yet been raised in its behalf in the committee hearings, but on the contrary, day after day, from 10 a. m. sometimes till late afternoon, witness after witness has appeared describing particular injustices which they charge it would work.

Two Types of Testimony

This type of testimony has fallen into two parts. In the first place, there are a multitude of individual firms whose representatives point out special instances of hardship which it is believed would follow. They describe specific items of the measure, and do not discuss it as a whole. This always makes the great bulk of testimony on any tax bill. It was after hearing weeks of this sort of thing that the House went ahead and overwhelmingly approved the measure.

But what the senators are regarding with considerably greater uneasiness is the second kind of testimony; testimony like that of George O. May, senior partner of Price Waterhouse & Co. of New York, on Wednesday, and others of his stamp. This was directed at the basic "reform" proposal of the bill, the proposed graduated tax on undistributed profits which the Treasury experts are earnestly advocating.

It is this testimony which has caused Senator Charles McNary (D), of Texas, and Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, formerly considered favorable to the bill to cast about for possible alternatives to the proposal.

In general, this second type of argument boils down to the statement that a new graduated tax will not produce as much revenue as the Treasury believes it will; and, anyway, even if it did, it would upset and disconnect business to an extreme degree.

Make Treasury's Own Figures

Mr. May took the Treasury's own figures and appeared to show an inconsistency between comments of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Morgenthau in a letter yesterday, acknowledged a possible ambiguity in what he had said, but attributed it to grammatical sentence construction, and ended the issue so far as finance was concerned. But Mr. May's various conclusions on certain other matters have not been answered, and represent a definite challenge.

For reasons which seem good and sufficient to Mr. May, a recognized national authority on such matters, he says:

"I do not find in the statistics any ground for believing that this law, if adopted, will permanently increase the revenue."

Underestimate Revenues

Furthermore, he concludes that the Treasury has underestimated the increased revenues which may be expected under the present tax law if it remains just as it is. According to Mr. May's figures, the nation is not so badly off as might be supposed, in the way of taxation. A lucrative field lies ahead.

Of course, this is the most liquid note that ever a congressman heard, for it never takes very much to persuade a congressman that new taxes are not needed, just before an election. By indirection Mr. May's argument might be used to answer new-deal critics, who point with horror to the deficit. In his verbal answers to questions, Mr. May went further than in his prepared statement.

Would Not Raise Estimate

The new tax would not raise so much money as the Treasury anticipated, he argued; alternatives could be found readily to raise all the money the Government needs; and,

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Methodists Urged To Help Millions Lacking Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.—Disbursements of nearly \$5,000,000 during the quadrennium just ending by its Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, were reported yesterday to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

Dr. E. B. Kohlstedt of Philadelphia, executive secretary, presented the directors and departmental superintendents who in address, drama, pageantry and pictures demonstrated their activities in the diversified home missionary field.

"The existence of 13,500,000 children in America under 12 years of age, who are receiving no religious education of any sort, and 44,000,000 persons in the United States unrelated to organized Christianity constitute our challenge and our charter," said Dr. Kohlstedt.

Goodwill Industries Spread

The Goodwill Industries have spread, according to the report of Dr. E. J. Helms of Boston, founder and director of the Bureau of Goodwill Industries, to 29 cities. Dr. Helms said: "Together we paid in this period for opportunity wages to physically, mentally and socially handicapped people \$1,220,000, for service wages \$393,000."

City home missionary work must adjust itself to two new conditions, Dr. C. A. Richardson, superintendent of city work, pointed out. He named these conditions as the steady reduction of solid foreign-speaking sections of our cities and the re-establishment of millions of persons in suitable housing due to slum clearance projects.

Mark A. Dawber, superintendent of rural work, criticized independent denominational efforts among American Indians. Instead, he advocated a united approach by Protestant Home Mission Boards in work among the 330,000 Indians who remain.

Rural Conditions Change

In meeting changed conditions of rural life from small social groups of some 50 families to larger areas of some hundreds of families, Dr. Dawber pointed to the success of the "larger parish" plan. Here several neighboring churches co-operate, providing a trained staff of rural specialists who administer the participating churches on a circuit plan.

"The strategy for the country church," said Dr. Dawber, must be to make possible larger memberships and better financial support. But while eliminating the tragedy of competition, some way must be found to enter the 10,000 American villages that are churchless and to help the 30,000 villages which lack any resident pastor."

Negro work and racial relationships, reported Director W. A. C. Hughes, have been greatly affected by the economic crisis. In 10 states, he pointed out, there are four times as great a percentage of Negroes as whites on relief. Summer schools for Negro pastors have been held, the faculty including state agents, teachers of home economics, farm demonstration agents and social workers. In many localities the church is the main channel for distribution of information to the Negro race, Mr. Hughes said.

Editorial Group Of AP Ordered To Take Union Poll

WASHINGTON, May 8 (P)—The Labor Relations Board yesterday ordered an election among the editorial employees of the Associated Press in its New York office to determine "whether or not they desire to be represented by the American Newspaper Guild."

"Those employees on the pay roll May 8, whose names are on the list, would vote in the election ordered to be held within 10 days after May 7."

"In connection with the election," the board added, "Morris Watson, whose discharge by the Associated Press is claimed to have been due to his organizational activity and whose case is before us, will be considered as among the editorial employees of the Associated Press. Whether his vote in the election will be counted will depend upon our ultimate decision in the case relating to him."

The Labor Relations Board held a hearing on the case of Morris Watson on April 24 in regard to his reinstatement with the Associated Press, who discharged him last October for alleged organizational activity. Its examiner found that the news agency had engaged in unfair labor practices under the Wagner Labor Act, and recommended that he be reinstated. Mr. Watson in his employment with the Associated Press is reported to be a representative of its editorial employees.

Heavy Snow Isolates Colorado Coal Town

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 9 (P)—A heavy spring snow isolated this southern Colorado coal-mining center of 11,000 population yesterday as drought-breaking snow and rains visited large areas of the western plains.

Five passenger buses and four trucks were reported stalled in deep snow in the mile and a half-high mountain pass between here and Raton, N. M. Nearly one foot of snow here cut off communication to the north. Telephone lines were open south into New Mexico, however. Four feet of snow fell at Raton, 16 miles south of here.

Experimental Plane Is Piloted by Boy, 10

WASHINGTON, May 8 (P)—Propped up on pillows so he could see out the windows, Eugene Vidal Jr., 10-year-old son of the Air Commerce Bureau's director, piloted an experimental airplane for half an hour and then brought it to a smooth landing.

John H. Geisse, bureau official who accompanied the lad, said the only assistance he gave was a suggestion about wind direction and the best line of approach to the airport.

The flight was made to demonstrate how easy it is to handle the new plane, 15 of which have been ordered by the bureau.

Urge Peace



Dr. Ralph K. Hickok
President of Western College, Ohio

Abolition of War World's Next Aim, Minister States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 9.—The story of civilization can be told in terms of conquest of the seemingly impossible, and the conquest of war is next in line, the Rev. Paul G. Macy, Congregational minister from Worcester, Mass., said in an address at a recent Emergency Peace Campaign meeting in the Roosevelt Junior High School auditorium here. The meeting which was the climax of an all-day peace conference, also was addressed by Prof. Charles O'Donnell of De Paul University, Chicago, and Dr. Ralph K. Hickok, president of Western College at Oxford, Ohio.

"It is a sign of youth when persons will not admit the impossibility of things which are highly desirable," the Rev. Mr. Macy asserted. "However there seems to be a settled conviction among Americans that the abolition of war is desirable but is not an immediate possibility."

Accomplishments Cited

As examples of seeming impossibilities which have been accomplished, he cited the abolition of slavery and the enactment of women's suffrage.

Professor O'Donnell, in discussing possible solutions of international problems, praised the League of Nations and advocated United States participation in it. He also mentioned neutrality laws, disarmament and a constitutional referendum on war as aids to world peace.

"There is a tendency," he said, "to consider some peace proposals as 'American'—the League of Nations membership plan, for instance. But it was President Wilson's ideal to end war with a league and President Taft advocated a league. More than that, the League Assembly is modeled after American representative government."

May You Live in Peace

"All over the world we have erected monuments and memorials to the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the last war," he continued. "We have inscribed on them, 'May You Rest in Peace.' I wonder whether they would not be saying to us, 'May You Live in Peace!'"

Dr. Hickok discussed the youth movement for peace, pausing to praise the "keen satire" in such organizations as the Veterans of Future Wars which he termed typical of the "changing attitude toward war."

Asked his opinion on the idea of an 850-word English language as a means of international intercourse, he said that his chief objection to the plan that "it is English" rather than an expression in itself of joint striving for good will.

Miss Rankin Voices Peace Appeal at Chattanooga

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 9.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman who voted against American entry into the World War, addressed an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting here, on April 27.

Today everyone knows that if we go into another war there will be nothing left," she declared. "Not that this country will be wiped out in one year, but unemployment will be much more scarce and times will be infinitely worse than they were in the depths of the depression. You all can do a great work by writing to your congressmen and senators about peace legislation."

"There has been a bill discussed in Congress," Miss Rankin continued, "which would provide that no one could be conscripted to leave his country to fight on foreign soil. I think it is a good bill."

"I voted against the last war and would do so again if the opportunity offered. Congress voted for the last war against its better judgment. Had the vote been a secret ballot we never would have entered that war, but it was fear of the loss of prestige with the public that influenced members of Congress, and they voted for war. If the people themselves had been in constant contact with their congressmen, our entrance into the last war might have been avoided."

N. H. Gets Jobless Aid

WASHINGTON, May 9 (P)—A check for \$34,150 to cover costs of administering the unemployment compensation law of New Hampshire for April, May and June has been issued by the Treasury.

Herriot Launches New 'SOS' Call To Restore League



The Rev. Paul G. Macy
Pastor of Worcester (Mass.) Church

Final Vote Monday

Meanwhile, House leaders laid plans to complete debate today on the \$2,364,229,712 deficiency bill, in which the relief appropriation is included. A final vote is scheduled Monday on the bill is passed, however, the Democrats will face a concerted Republican move to have the administration of relief turned back to the states.

Explaining the Republican position, Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking Republican member on the Appropriations Committee, told the House, "To my mind, it is absolutely essential that we reorganize the whole relief proposition—take it out of the hands of Washington and place it in the hands of the state."

"Let us," he said, "permit the states to administer relief and relief employment in such a manner that local people will be free to meet local problems effectively. Let us require sufficient local contribution in each case to insure efficient management."

The case for public works as against works progress projects was presented by Representative Verner W. Main (R) of Michigan thusly: "It is difficult for the people of my district to comprehend any good reason for failing to approve the proposed addition to the school building in the township of Comstock, Kalamazoo County, costing less than \$50,000 with the local contribution in cash ready for use, while federal money was being spent for providing shower baths for stray dogs in the city of Memphis."

Explanation Assailed

"The fact that Mr. Roosevelt is following the suggestions of Harry Hopkins, instead of accepting the counsel of Harold Ickes," he declared, "will not satisfy the school children of Comstock who are denied the benefits of a gymnasium, even though the homeless hounds of Memphis are bedded down in sanitary kennels."

Many members admitted they had not had time to read the 99 pages in the bill under consideration, much less the 2000 printed pages of hearings released by the Appropriations Committee yesterday.

Profit Tax Scheme Deplored by Hoover

OGDEN, Utah, May 9 (P)—Former President Hoover, en route to Philadelphia to address Pennsylvania Republican women in a between-trains interview described the "corporation tax bill now before Congress as 'the most potent device for robbing the youth of the nation I ever heard of.'"

He declared that the tax on undistributed corporate profits, if made law in its present form, would penalize growth of new industry.

Nearly all smaller enterprises, he said, are built up by people "throwing back into the business" early profits. He found danger in the new measure because it tends to favor established, larger corporations.

Flood Repairs Approved

WASHINGTON, May 9 (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday approved expenditure of \$2,250,000 by the Boston and Maine railroad for the repair of flood damage. The road said \$1,509,425 of the total outlay would be required for labor and work trains.

Northern Europeans Delay Geneva Stand Pending British Action

GENEVA, May 9 (P)—The foreign ministers of five northern European countries, in a conference today, decided to observe Great Britain's policy before determining their own attitude toward the League of Nations. The tripartite treaty of 1906 and the Graham-Mussolini protocol of December, 1925, it is added, has thus been superseded by the addition of Ethiopia to Italy. There can, therefore, be no diplomatic negotiations between Italy, France and Britain over Ethiopia, whose future depends now entirely and exclusively on Italy's will.

The whole problem, in the Italian view, can be summed up as follows: The whole of Ethiopia now belongs to Italy. Italy, in a between-trains interview, described the "corporation tax bill now before Congress as 'the most potent device for robbing the youth of the nation I ever heard of.'"

Democrats Crush Party Revolt On New Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8.—With the first major uprising beaten down, the administration relief bill, giving Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, authority to spend nearly all of the \$1,425,000,000 appropriated, was on its way to enactment by the House today.

An effort of a Democratic bloc to earmark \$700,000,000 of the fund for expenditure by the Public Works Administration was defeated last night in a caucus of the majority party.

Undeterred, but charging administration leaders with "steam roller" tactics, Representative Alfred F. Bieker (D) of New York, leader of the public works backers, said he would seek a coalition with Republicans in the hope of carrying his campaign to success.

See Conservatives Busy

Certain sections of the press attribute the British action to the influence of the Conservatives, associated with Sir Austen Chamberlain, who wish to be rid of sanctions and to prepare for the "greater problems ahead in Europe." This they substantiate by declaring that the welcome response which certain circles in Paris have given to the memorandum indicates that it is not unfavorable to those who do not desire a new basis for European peace.

Answer Will Be Delayed

No official answer is likely to be made to the memorandum for some time. Reichsführer Hitler, who is not in Berlin, has already been informed of the nature of the memorandum, but there will be much discussion between the Foreign Office and the National Socialist Party before he reaches a final decision.

In discussions in well informed circles one hears certain ironical comments. "The British action," it is said, "has placed in the memorandum on the need for clarification of issues through a restatement of the German standpoint since the United Kingdom's own position is also held to be anything but clear."

"Made for Public Effect"

The formulation of this memorandum, it is declared, and still more its unexpected publication, gives the impression that those who drew it up have thought not only of the greatest possible clarity, but also of the effect upon public opinion in England and France.

Reflects Paris Views

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that while the text expresses entirely the English point of view, London certainly has not forgotten the wishes of Paris, though it ignores some of Herr Hitler's statements.

The Zeitung also doubts whether clarity can be achieved through diplomatically veiled questions, of which the formulation has been so difficult that six weeks have been required for their completion.

York Quits School, To Fight State Board

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9 (P)—No longer head of the school which bears his name, Alvin C. York, whose World War exploits brought him international fame, today said he expected the 1937 legislature to restore him as president of the institution.

The red-haired sergeant resigned yesterday as president and general manager of the Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute at Jamestown, charging "lack of co-operation" by the Tennessee Board of Education.

The school, founded by Mr. York several years ago, has almost 100 students drawn entirely from the hills and farms of that section. He operates a bus line to transport students to their classes for miles around.

But he is still in a fighting mood. "It's my school," he stated. "I founded it and built it. I am going to expect the next legislature to take it out of the hands of the State board and turn it over to me, the man who founded it and fostered it without a penny of salary. I have been offered as high as \$15,000 a year to become president of another school."

He said his resignation was the culmination of a difference with the board that started last summer when he wanted to discharge the principal of the school. The board would not permit it.

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years—is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialties that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

POTTER AND MOORE'S Mitcham Lavender

ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON

Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcum, Sachets, Liquid Lavender, Grenville Sales Corporation, Rockefeller Plaza, New York, Norman S. Wright & Co. Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Reich Welcomes Friendly Tone Of British Queries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 9.—The British Locarno memorandum is generally welcomed because of its conciliatory tone and the evidence of desire to create a basis for future co-operation here.

Simultaneously it must be stated that much surprise has been caused in informed circles here by the British publication of the memorandum. The German view is that in complete response of the extraordinary difficulties of the questions which are concerned with re-establishment of a new European peace, the strictest secrecy of the negotiations is essential for their success.

Progress, it is also said, would be quicker and more genuine if public cross-examinations were excluded.

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Zeppelin Breaks Record For Ocean Crossing

(Continued from Page 1)

adverse winds, the average speed for the trip was 71.3 miles per hour. The maximum speed attained on the voyage was 93 miles per hour.

A Man in the News

Capt. Ernst Lehmann

Germany's new national hero today is the captain of the zeppelin von Hindenburg, now anchored at Lakehurst, N. J., following her maiden voyage across the North Atlantic.

For many years Capt. Ernst Lehmann acted as Commander Hugo Eckener's right-hand man—today he achieved honors in his own right. Though just turned 50, short, stocky, saturnine, his past experience makes him the best equipped man available for the present command, his one-hundredth birthday.

Before he joined Count Ferdinand Zeppelin's staff, he was a naval architect, designing and directing construction of war vessels for the Imperial German Navy. That was before the World War. Joining the zeppelin airship company at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, he met Dr. Hugo Eckener and decided to make the study of airships his life work.

Qualified as Pilot

He never has wavered from that decision although he probably did not dream in those days to what heights this great new industry would lead him. He qualified as a pilot of zeppelins on regular routes to Berlin, Hamburg and Stockholm, carrying mail, passengers and express. His reputation as one of the most skillful airship pilots became widely established, and before the war he had a record of 1000 air cruises to his credit.

Describing his entrance into the World War, Captain Lehmann says, "Our flights had become so successful that we began to think of a North Pole flight. In fact Count Zeppelin and Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to the Kaiser, had gone to Spitzbergen to pick a base for an airship they hoped to fly across the roof of the world."

"But leaving the control car after a flight on July 31, 1914, I was handed a telegram ordering me to keep my ship within 50 miles of its station as war had been declared."

Laboratory Experiment

"The war turned out to be the greatest laboratory experiment for lighter-than-air craft. It brought about the development of ships beyond the boldest dreams of the inventor and that progress once set in motion was not to cease with the signing of peace."

Captain Lehmann had a brilliant record in the war service of his country. He invented the so-called "cloud car," an observing platform which could be lowered below zeppelins on a cable, and from which an observer could watch the enemy without being seen while the ship above was hidden in the clouds.

In 1925, Captain Lehmann joined the force of the Goodyear company of Akron, Ohio, which purchased the American zeppelin rights. When the Los Angeles was turned over to America by its German builders, Dr. Eckener requested Captain Lehmann to return to Germany and act as first officer on the trip from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst.

Dream Is Realized

Following that flight, when Congress failed to pass bills authorizing the construction of airships by

Goodyear Zeppelin, Captain Lehmann returned to Germany.

"Perhaps the huge ship I hope to build in Germany will convince the United States of the possibilities of lighter-than-air craft," he said at the time. "I had hoped to be flying a huge ship about the United States by 1926—but it was not to be."

At last the dream of this quiet airman has come true. He has crossed the sea with the largest transatlantic "greyhound" aloft and paralleled the coast of New England to east anchor in Lakehurst. With good weather and fair winds, Monday night will probably find him retracing his course.

German Press Jubilant Over Zeppelin's Success

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—With jubilant headlines reading "Hindenburg makes America forget presidential elections" and "sensation for U. S. A." German newspapers devoted their front pages nearly exclusively today to the Zeppelin's flight.

The German news bureau called the maneuvers of the American landing crew "an exceptional model" and described the enthusiastic reception proudly. Much space was devoted to praise of the American preparations for the ship's landing. The name of Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, was not, however, mentioned in the German newspapers' accounts.

Drastic Reduction Of Public Houses Urged in Edinburgh

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Large-scale reductions in numbers of public house licenses granted here have been urged by several leading Edinburgh social, political and religious organizations in proposals presented to magistrates by a special deputation. The deputation presented a memorandum which pointed out that, taking the city as a whole, the number of licenses is greatest in the overcrowded and poorer areas. On an average, the number of inhabitants to each license is 524.

The disparity in distribution is so great that in residential wards there are over 1000 inhabitants to each license; St. Andrew's ward has one for 150. St. Giles has one for 219 and North Leith one for 278.

Since the year 1933, the statement went on to say, the expenditure on drink in the city has tended upwards, and offences caused by drinking have increased.

Proposals put forward by the deputation "in the interests of the general health and welfare of the citizens," included immediate reduction of the number of licenses to not more than one per 500 of the population in 10 wards.

Further, the adoption generally of a policy of progressive reduction was favored, with refusal of all applications for licenses within or in the vicinity of new housing areas. Also provision of generous facilities of another type for community life within these areas, and support by the magistrates of the proposal to secure legislation which would bring the registration of clubs within the jurisdiction of the Licensing Court.

Terracing Applied To Alabama Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Agriculturalists claim a leading place for Alabama among the states in the matter of soil conservation. Some three years ago, F. N. Farrington, agent of Tallapoosa County, conceived the idea of farmers terracing their land on a self-liquidating, co-operative basis. With approval of the probate judge and the county Board of Revenue, farmers put the plan into operation on badly eroded fields.

As a result, terracing outfits were in operation, the past winter, in 52 counties. To go back a little, 148,346 acres of land were terraced on 5654 farms in 1935, according to a report by J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer, who has devoted most of his time to encouraging the building of more and better terraces.

The State Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service have assigned assistant county agents to work with farmers in protecting and improving their soils.

Senator Park Trammell

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 9 (AP)—Political observers watched today for some official interpretation to clear up the puzzling situation caused by the necessity for electing a United States Senator to succeed Park Trammell, who passed on at Washington last night.

While Gov. Dave Sholtz has authority to name a successor to serve until the November general election, Senator Trammell's term does not expire until 1941.

Washington colleagues recall that soon after the war he joined James A. Reed of Missouri in a vigorous fight against the League of Nations. Later he was prominent as the sponsor of the bill that authorized building the navy up to full strength allowed by the London treaty.

The junior Florida Senator began his public career 35 years ago, when in his first year out of college he was elected mayor of his home city, Lakeland, Fla. Later he served in both branches of the Florida Legislature, as State Attorney General, and as Governor for four years.

Never defeated in an election, he was named United States Senator in November, 1916, two months before the expiration of his term as Governor.

A native of the middle Alabama County of Macon, and a Democrat, he was a staunch supporter of all New Deal measures.

The Hindenburg as Seen From Within



The Kitchen of the Von Hindenburg

It Would Delight the Heart of a Modern Housewife. All Is Compact and Shipshape in Order. The Appealing Meals May Be Prepared in the Cramped Quarters Available Aboard the Airship.



One of the Gondolas
The Member of the Crew Shown in the Photograph Gives One an Idea of the Size of the Gondola and Equipment. The Opening Leads Into the Kitchen

Sidelights of Ocean Air Voyage

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 9 (AP)—Hans Hinrichs, New York business man, probably holds the von Hindenburg's record for the number of postcards—about 200—sent from the airship. Before leaving Berlin, he had a rubber stamp made. It read: "Greetings from mid-ocean and mid-heaven."

While others were writing greetings or chewing their pens in an effort to think up something bright, Mr. Hinrichs sat there with his rubber stamp. Thud, thud it went—and everybody laughed.

Capt. Murray Simon, retired British naval officer, is a happy man because the dream of his life has been fulfilled—he has crossed the Atlantic in an airship.

Mr. Simon was the man who, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1910, set out from Atlantic City for Europe in the dirigible America. Walter Wellman, journalist, explorer and air man, was in command.

"There were half a dozen of us," says Mr. Simon; "Wellman, Vaniman, the chief engineer; Irwin, wireless operator; Loud and Aubert, mechanics, and myself, the only Englishman."

It needed but one day to prove that the expedition was a failure, but the little craft was buffeted about for four days before the steamship Trent of the Royal Mail Company picked up the gallant crew.

"I vowed then that sometime I'd cross the ocean in a lighter-than-air craft," Mr. Simon says. "And now I'm supremely happy that that moment has come. The dream of Walter Wellman has come true."

This was the sixth airship cruise for Mrs. Charles B. Parker of Rocky River, Ohio, who has flown to Pernambuco, Brazil; Iceland and other places.

James McVittie of Chicago flew from Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco in 1931. He crossed over on the Bremen more than a week ago, took a plane to Moscow to do some business there, then flew via Berlin to Friedrichshafen to catch the Von Hindenburg, and expects within 15 days of starting from Chicago to be back in his home town.

If two millionaires have the name of Leeds, and if both are fond of zeppelin traveling, there's bound to be confusion. William B. Leeds was on the Graf's tour around the world and has been on other trips. So, when the German press announced that "the millionaire Leeds" with his wife was to be on the Von Hindenburg, many persons took it for granted that William B. was meant.

Instead, Walter Leeds of Palm Beach and his wife, Margaret, came aboard. Now they are wondering at the greetings that keep arriving by wireless, often from people of whom they have never heard before.

"My namesake is certainly causing me lots of trouble," Walter Leeds sighed. "I've got a big stack of mail evidently intended for him."

Prof. Franz Wagner, a pianist from Dresden, can claim the distinction of being the first musician to give a concert on board a dirigible.

More than that, he is the first man to broadcast Chopin, Schubert and Strauss selections to America and Germany from an airship.

Dr. Hugo Eckener and Capt. Ernst Lehmann kept everybody guessing as to when, if at all, they sleep.

Those who got up early enough to see the sun rise were sure to find these two airship veterans up before them.

Those who came up for a breath of air long after midnight were equally sure to find the doctor and the captain still up.

Neither of them missed a meal. So they could not have slept then. And if anyone succeeded in slipping down into the control cabin at any old off-moment—sure enough, there were the "Doc" and the "Cap'n."

Curtis Institute Graduates Wins Pulitzer Prize Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, May 9—The Curtis Institute of Music here is delighted with the announcement that one of its graduates has been awarded the \$5000 Pulitzer prize in music for the second consecutive year. Never before has it been given twice to the same musician. Samuel O. Barber, native of West Chester, Penna., is the recipient of the prize.

He is now in Italy studying as the 1935 winner of the fellowship of the American Academy at Rome.

Mr. Barber first achieved notice in March, 1935, when the New York Philharmonic-Symphony played his composition, "Music to a Scene from Shelley." While still a student at the

Curtis Institute, he was twice awarded the Columbia University Bessie prize of \$1200.

University of Melbourne Enrolls 3600 Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE—The first term of 1936 University of Melbourne opened with an enrollment of 3600 students, the largest recorded. So rapid has been the increase in students that accommodations are greatly over-taxed. At present 1500 students are using the central library, which has seating accommodation for only 150.

The faculty of commerce, founded in 1924, has already 600 students. All the residential colleges are filled, and the university is making urgent appeals for money to extend laboratories and lecture rooms.

Thrills of 'Glide' Across Ocean Told by Zeppelin Passenger

By Louis P. Lochner

Chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, a passenger on the airship

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 9—Germany's newest zeppelin, the von Hindenburg, saluted the United States today, 2½ days out of Friedrichshafen.

Blazing a new commercial trail across the North Atlantic with ease, the giant lighter-than-air liner "docked" at Lakehurst in record time under the impetus of four great motors.

Nosing in over New York this morning, at 10 o'clock when the concrete forest below had yet to be tinted by dawn, we looked down on what were to many of us familiar landmarks—serpentine Broadway, the great rectangle of Central Park and the black ribbon of the Hudson River. Then we cruised south, to tie up at the naval air station here.

Motors Purr Steadily

During the entire flight the even purr of the four motors never ceased. They functioned with the precision of an electric clock.

It was a fortunate circumstance that for a while the new craft ran into adverse weather. For this big brother of the Graf proved itself able to stand almost any kind of air condition.

"The dream of Walter Wellman has come true," observed Capt. Murray Simon of London, who was Wellman's navigator on the ill-fated "America" of 1910. "Then we had two motors with 80 h.p. The Hindenburg's motors develop 4400 h.p."

Wellman has passed on. Dr. Hugo Eckener, who entered the services of Count Zeppelin about the same time, is hale and hearty and able to see his ideas triumph. Capt. Ernst Lehmann, on whom the mantle of Eckener seems destined to fall, can look back on almost 25 years of service as pilot and commander.

Luxury in Midair

It was hard to realize during the trip that one was not on an ocean liner but instead high in the air, between heaven and ocean. The

spacious social hall, dining hall and writing saloon—all conveyed the illusion of a seafaring craft.

The illusion ceased at once, however, when one stepped to the large, slanted windows and peered out. What a magnificent view!

Never shall we forget the moment when, suddenly but almost imperceptibly, we rose from Friedrichshafen amid cheers of friends and well wishers.

The complete absence of motion except for a slight vibration caused by the four motors baffles one, because one recalls how the ocean greyhound even in the best of weather sways slightly.

Only once did we experience even an approach to motion. That was when we ran into the squall Thursday night. It was nothing unpleasant, however—certainly not enough to make even a poor sailor uncomfortable.

Drifts Avoids Squalls

Only rarely did Dr. Eckener and Captain Lehmann plow through a squall—more often than the passenger knows, they pilot the ship around or above strong headwinds. Rising to 3000 feet and more is no infrequent thing if thereby time can be gained in the long run.

I spoke of the magnificent views we enjoyed. Our first big thrill came almost an hour after starting, when we flew over Stuttgart. Myriad electric lights burning in this busy Württemberg capital gave an almost unreal picture. We could discern the main streets by the greater profusion of lights, and we picked out the city's white way by the green and blue and red display signs.

It was the same thrill that came when, for the first time, we found ourselves high above a carpet of clouds so thick that nothing of the vast expanse of ocean below was visible.

At times these clouds looked like an endless stretch of glaciers, then again like fluffy bales of wool spread out as far as the eye could see.

12-Year Mark Broken By Von Hindenburg

By the Associated Press

New York, May 9—The flight of the zeppelin, von Hindenburg, from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., in 61 hours, 53 minutes broke a westward record set 12 years ago by the Los Angeles, then known as the ZR-3.

In October, 1924, Dr. Hugo Eckener brought the ZR-3 across the Atlantic in 81 hours, 17 minutes.

The best eastward time was set by the Graf Zeppelin in August, 1929, when it made a return trip from Lakehurst in 54 hours. The Graf's best westward crossing was 95 hours, 22 minutes on its second flight to the United States in August, 1929.

Its first flight to this country required 111 hours, 46 minutes, but Dr. Eckener then followed the southern route.

Salmon Fisheries Pact in Northwest Awaits U. S. Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadian and American interests are still deadlocked over the proposed treaty to regulate fishing in the salmon grounds adjacent to the Fraser River—long recognized as one of the world's greatest sources of food fish.

At a conference in New Westminster of Washington State and British Columbia fishermen and packers there was agreement as to the need of conservation, equal division of the sockeye pack between the two countries, and extension of extraterritorial waters over the whole coast area, but there is still lack of harmony over the appointment and powers of the proposed regulating commission to be named after the treaty.

The Fraser River Sockeye Salmon treaty was long ago ratified by Canada, but its ratification, held up at Washington, D. C., has been due largely to opposition of Washington State packers.

Unless the treaty is operative soon, 90,000 square miles of salmon spawning ground will be jeopardized by power interests, it is claimed. At present the revenue of the Fraser fisheries amounts to only about \$3,000 a year, as compared with a one-time high of \$30,000. Experts believe that the fisheries can be restored to the latter level with international protective measures.

3 Former Premiers For Egypt's Regency

CAIRO, Egypt, May 8 (AP)—The late King Fuad's will, naming a regency council of three to rule until the 16-year-old King Farouk attains his majority, was opened tonight before a joint session of Parliament.

The three nominated are former Premier Tewfik Nassim Pasha, Adly Yeghen Pasha and Mahmoud Fakhr Pasha, former disarmament conference delegate. Their names must be approved by Parliament.

A letter from King Farouk, asking that Parliament cut the privy purse from \$150,000 a year to \$100,000 was read. Then the Parliament formally proclaimed Farouk king.

Gas Stations Defy Strikers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9 (AP)—Six hundred gasoline retailers in Minneapolis and St. Paul agreed to resume business today in defiance of striking petroleum workers who have closed most of the stations. The decision was made by independent operators and lessors last night after they refused the proposal of George R. Lund, business agent of Petroleum Workers Union No. 18902, that they meet with committee and Gov. Floyd Olson today.

Limiting of Debt By Constitutional Edict Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—A proposal for a statutory limit on the national debt has been introduced in Congress by Representative Harold Knutson (R.) of Minnesota, similar to that in force in many states. Under the Knutson proposal, the normal peacetime debt limit would be around \$20,000,000,000 on the present population basis and any proposal to make expenditures over and above that sum would have to be accompanied by an equivalent tax measure.

The proposal is offered in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, and Mr. Knutson declares "the advisability and absolute necessity of such an amendment is apparent to all who give any thought to the future of the country."

If contingent liabilities are included, says the congressman, the federal debt has doubled since March 4, 1933. Instead of making "the sky the limit," in debts, Mr. Knutson would establish a sort of upper financial stratosphere beyond which high finance could not soar.

"Under my proposed amendment," he said, "every appropriation measure would have to be accompanied by a tax bill whenever the limit is exceeded. Such an amendment would be a godsend to members of Congress, saving them from the importunities of organized minorities."

"The proposed amendment would make the Government's credit foolproof. It could not be threatened by debt. The debt at the present time could not be increased. It would put a brake on any more wild government spending and thus protect unborn generations. It would do more to force a return to sanity than any other one measure that I know of."

Ringed Carillons On Radio Advocated For Armistice Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Chiming of carillons throughout the nation was suggested by Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, in observance of next Armistice Day. Mr. Hall advanced this idea, proposing that the chimes be broadcast over national radio hook-ups.

He worked, too, on plans to have played again the long-silent bells of the Virginia War Memorial Carillon at Richmond. He said that as soon as the act placing the memorial under the commission becomes effective within the next few weeks, he will call meeting for discussion of a program. He said he expected the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Richmond city government to be represented.

The Virginia carillon, played only a few times since its completion seven years ago, was voted to be turned over to the commission for management by the General Assembly in its recent sessions.

"That carillon is going to be played, and played regularly," Mr. Hall said. "I think a carillonneur is available."

"It seems to me that carillon programs from all of the towers in the United States in a national broadcast would be a proper part of Armistice Day programs in the future, commemorating the end of the World War and honoring the memory of those who lost their lives in the conflict."

Philadelphia to Get Back Portrait of William Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—A portrait of William Penn, painted by an unknown artist 230 years ago, is coming back to City Hall after an absence of seven years. In 1929 the picture was sent to Col. Albert Propper of Frankford, for restoration. Seven months later Colonel Propper appeared with the restored portrait and a bill for \$1000. This, said the city was excessive. It refused to pay it.

The Colonel's letters on the subject went unanswered until St. Davis Wilson became Mayor. Mr. Wilson replied to the first communication addressed to him. Informing that the painting is worth about \$30,000 and is believed to be one of only two authentic portraits of the founder of the city in existence he sent the bill to the Finance Committee with favorable recommendation.

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First Church, | San Francisco
San Francisco
Los Angeles
New York
New Rochelle
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Johnny Cooney Back in Town Again—Heptagonal Meet Away to Early Start

Five Records Fall In Heptagonal Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD STADIUM, May 9.—Competing under ideal weather conditions, athletes representing Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Penn., Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth opened their second heptagonal track and field meet on sun-flooded Harvard Stadium this morning, with trials which were to qualify those to participate in the afternoon finals.

It was a morning of record-breaking performances as Harvard's team captain started the activities tying his own high hurdle mark of 15 seconds and later broke the broad jump and low hurdle marks. Other records broken were by John Castle of Yale in the hammer, Tony Geniewicz of Dartmouth in the shotput, and Walter Wood of Cornell in the discus.

Yale surprised with qualifiers, tying Harvard with 10 men each. Cornell was second in number having eight men with Dartmouth placing seven, Pennsylvania six, Princeton four and Columbia three. Harvard's chances of retaining her title met with a big handicap when Bill Schmidt, her second best hurdler, dropped out after kicking over the first two high timbers. This left Capt. Mill Green as the only Crimson representative for the finals. Green got off to a fast start and kept the lead. He breezed through to an easy win in the first heat being clocked at 15.5 to tie his own meet record.

J. M. Donovan, Dartmouth, who is expected to give the team the greatest battle in the final this afternoon, took the third heat in 15.3. Bill Ladendorff won the second heat with little trouble in 15.1. The heat winners and Grandin Godley of Cornell and Will Moore of Yale, the second place men with the best times, qualified for the finals.

Cornell's chances of winning the meet suffered a reversal when R. E. Linders failed to qualify in the first heat of the 100-meter dash while Harvard chances became brighter when Gerry Downer and Charlie Cretzmayr Jr. placed.

Cornell's stock came back to par with the 800-meter run trials when Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania's star and winner of the event last year, failed to start while Johnny Madden of Cornell finished second in the first heat.

The first meet record to be broken was in the 16-pound shotput trials when Tony Geniewicz of Dartmouth made a heave of 49 feet 4 inches. The former mark was 47 feet 9 inches made by Walter D. Wood of Cornell last year at Princeton.

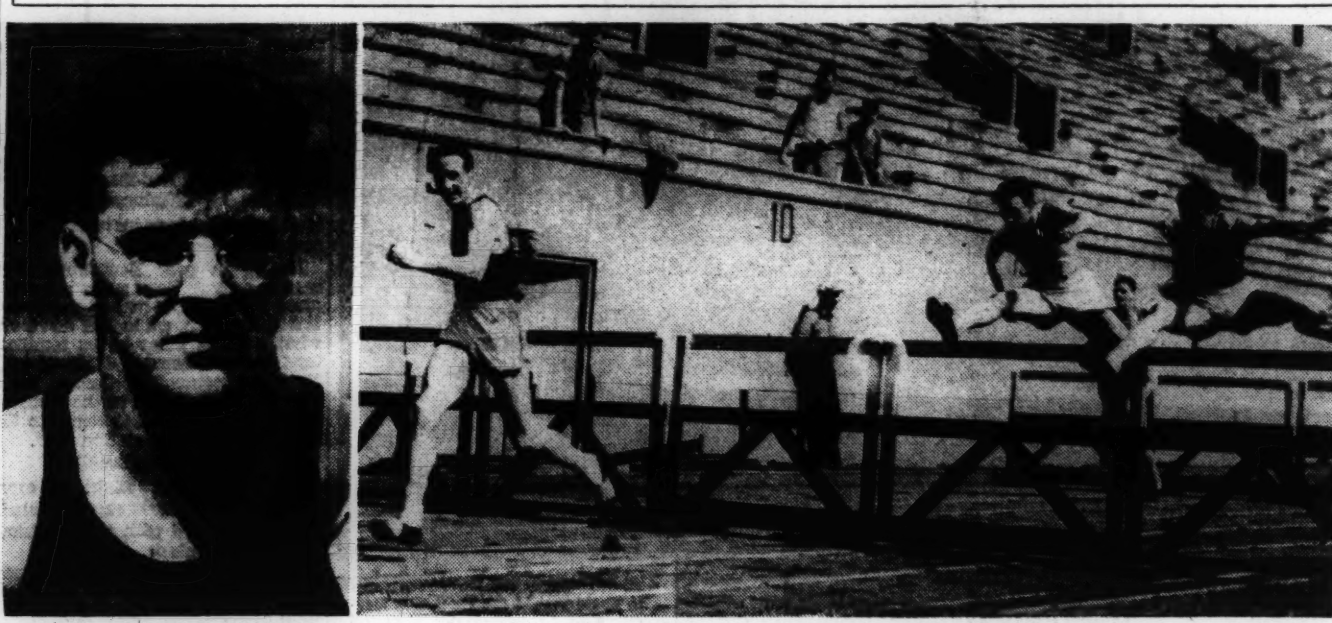
Captain Green of Harvard lived up to expectations when he qualified for the 200-meter low hurdles and made a new meet record of 25.5. In winning the first heat of that event, Donovan of Dartmouth won the third heat in 23.8. J. N. Irwin of Princeton won the second heat. These three qualified for the finals with Mitchell of Dartmouth and Mills of Yale, who were the fastest second men.

Another record went by the boards when J. H. Castle of Yale lead the qualifiers for the hammer throw with a toss of 163 ft. 1 in.

William D. Wood of Cornell broke the meet record in the discus throw by a heave of 150 ft. 6 in. The former record was held by Malcolm Millard of Harvard with 150 ft. 1 1/2 in.

In the broad jump Harvard's versatile captain made another new meet record when he qualified for the event with a leap of 24 ft. 3 in. The former record was 23 ft. 11 in., and was made by Green last year.

Morning Scenes in Heptagonal Trials at Stadium



Capt. Mill Green of Harvard, Winning High-Hurdle Heat
Crimson Leader Ties Own Record and Also Sets New Mark in Winning His Heat in the 200-Yard Low Hurdles. Brandin Godley, Cornell, and Bill Watson, Dartmouth, Finished Behind Green in That Order

Sporting Around The Hub

Bee Rookie Impresses

NOT since the season of 1930, when blond Wally Berger smashed his way to a regular spot in the old Braves outfield, has a rookie caused as much fervor around the club as this year's new arrival, Gene Moore, the quiet Texan from Lancaster. Although seeming to lack color, Moore has shown an abundance of natural ability on the ball field and unquestionably is headed for a great future in the majors.

If Moore should fail to reach the peak of stardom it will probably be because he lacks confidence in his own ability. He hasn't that aggressive dash that made Cobb great. In training camp this spring, Bill McKeechne was disturbed because Moore would continually let other players jump in ahead of him during batting practice. But Gene can do everything. He has hit for 450. At Canton High his average for the junior and senior years was .477. This does the Boston University nine have this youngster to thank for a large part in its success this year.

In a little less than two weeks the B. U. baseball team will wind up its 1936 season. Although the boys got off to a wobbly start by dropping their first three games, the Terriers are now serving notice to college circles that they are through fooling and are out to settle down to the business of winning games.



Gene Moore

Down the Sports Trail

NEW YORK, May 9 (P)—Down the sports trail and into the dugout of one of the most surprising clubs in all baseball history Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. The familiar, weather-beaten face that was wreathed with lines of despair just one month ago beamed an infectious smile. Connie Mack, the tall, taut, had money in his pocket, a good ball club on the field again, and he felt like pinching himself to see if he were only dreaming. Great was the contrast from the tired-looking patriarch who took over a non-descript lot in March to the man who happily waved his score card yesterday as he sent his "orphans" against the ferocious New York Yankees.

"We have a lot of work to do and holes to plug up," said Connie, "but this ball club has been one of the most pleasing ones of my whole life. Every day I take more pleasure in the team. The fans in Philadelphia, the same ones who once bombarded us and called us names when we sold Fox and other fables, are for us. The crowds are better than they were when we were champions. They are writing in and congratulating us and, darn it, I'm getting a thrill myself."

"Head second division? No, I'm not aiming for that. I may be funny that way, but the only position that means anything to me is first place. If I see the club hasn't a fighting chance for the top, I like to experiment and will all year, making the game as interesting as possible. This year, I'm running the club to suit the fans. For instance, we put Peters on third when Higgins got hurt. He did great. You know he can outfield. Any day he'll be back. Higgins is the better player. Well, when Higgins got well I knew I should put him back but I didn't. The fans wanted Peters in there, so we left him there till we lost three straight."

Pennant Race. Connie refused to separate Detroit, Boston, New York or Cleveland in the pennant fight, but all he talked about when we asked him was Cleveland.

"That's a great ball club! I mean a great one," he said. "My, what power and what pitching! And that Gleason who replaced Campbell, why, darn it, he's a great ball player."

"Detroit will find it very hard to win again. I'll tell you why: When a team has won two in a row, the other team is bound to pick them up. The old spark seems to go. Cochrane knows it. Even with Greenberg, they'd have it hard."

Rogues' gallery. Earl Mack, Connie's son, who coaches the Athletics, also smiled. At last Earl knows all the players by their first names.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press
Homers May 8

Mize, Cards	2
Medwick, Cards	1
Galan, Cards	1
Cuyler, Reds	1
Puccinelli, Athletics	1
Cooke, Red Sox	1
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	1

The Leaders

Fox, Red Sox	8
Dickey, Yanks	6
Trosky, Indians	6
Klein, Cubs	5

League Totals

American	99
National	83
Total	182

Princeton, Syracuse And Navy Row Today

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9 (P)—Coaches Jim Ten Eyck of Syracuse and Buck Wall of Navy sent their crews through a light workout here yesterday in preparation for the triangular meet with Princeton over the 1 1/2 miles course on Lake Carnegie today.

The main varsity event is scheduled for 6 p. m. (EST) on the down-stream course, and will mark the opening of the intercollegiate season for an untied Syracuse crew. The race will be also the first these three colleges have held together.

Navy and Princeton already have raced twice this season. The Blue and Gold dropped an early season contest to Columbia on the Severn, but showed surprising reversal of form by defeating a highly-rated Cornell crew last Saturday.

Princeton finished second to Penn in the Child's Cup race here but crossed the line 10 seconds ahead of the Columbia crew. Last week the Tigers won the Compton Cup by defeating Harvard and M. I. T. on the Charles.

The junior varsity boats of the three colleges will meet in a preliminary race starting at 5:30 p. m.

New Albion Seen On Eli Grid Horizon

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (P)—Al Miller of Sharples, West Va., a freshman back at Yale, held the spotlight today—he was being hailed as the Blue's logical successor to Albion Booth, one of the Eli's outstanding athletes. Miller, a climax runner, looks and runs like Yale's mighty atom of several years ago, and stole the show yesterday as the Bulldogs and Colgate's Red Raiders battled to a scoreless tie in the Bowl in a spring practice football game.

Yale narrowly missed scoring today in the second period, but the well-played and hard fought contest which was played under a broiling sun in a mid-summer setting. With more than 1000 spectators looking on, including the heads of both universities, Yale threatened to take the lead in the second period and in fact did cross the Red Raiders' goal line only to have the play nullified by the officials who ruled that a pass thrown by Miller, freshman star, to Clint Frank was a forward pass and not a lateral.

Later in the third period—Frank threw a 40-yard pass to Beckwith who snared the ball in the end zone, juggled it and finally let it slip through his fingers.

Stroudsburg Nine Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9 (P)—Stroudsburg Teachers College handed Providence College a 5-0 defeat here yesterday. Ray Roche, Stroudsburg southpaw, turned in a fine performance, keeping the Friars' eight hits well scattered and striking out five. Fast fielding by the visitors spoiled all Providence's attempts to score.

Tennis Titles Decided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the state tennis tournament, J. E. Brownch, the New South Wales junior, retained the South Australian single title by defeating Don Turnbull, South Australia's former Davis Cup player, 6-2, 11-9, 6-1. In this tournament, Brownch also retained the state junior championship by beating Turnbull, 6-2, 11-9, 6-1. In this tournament, Brownch also retained the state junior championship by beating Turnbull, 6-2, 11-9, 6-1. In this tournament, Brownch also retained the state junior championship by beating Turnbull, 6-2, 11-9, 6-1.

College Golf Results

Amherst 5, Wesleyan 1.
C. N. Y. 5 1/2, N. Y. U. 3 1/2.
Colgate 4, Middlebury 1.
Cornell 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Minnesota 15, Iowa 12.
Princeton 3, Penn 1.
St. Thomas 3 1/2, Bucknell 2 1/2.

Anita Lizana Wins Again

LONDON, May 9 (P)—For the second year in a row, Anita Lizana, South American star, today won the Bursingham hard court singles tennis tournament. She defeated Mary Hardwick, 10-8, 6-2, in the final match.

Johnny Cooney Returns To Boston in Dodger Uniform

By Edwin Rumill

In town this week end with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who today open a three-game series with the Bees at National League Field, is Johnny Cooney, an old favorite among Boston baseball fans.

Johnny first became a member of the Boston Nationals back in 1920 after graduating from Cranston High in Rhode Island. He was a pitcher then, but after several seasons in the majors it became apparent that his batting was much more effective than his pitching, so he was used in utility roles.

For a while he worked around first base. Later he tried the outfield. After his outright release to the minors, it was in the outer garden that he eventually won his way back to the National League.

Leading A. A. Batter

Cooney drifted around in the minors for several years and finally settled with Indianapolis in the American Association. Last season he led the circuit in batting with a .371 average in 142 games, and was purchased by the Dodgers. He joined the Brooklyn club late in the year, appeared in 10 games and batted .310.

Cooney started the 1936 campaign a regular member of Brooklyn's outfield trio. He was off to a poor beginning, however, and was benched, along with one or two other Dodgers, immediately after the opening series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds.

Bees Are Hitting

When the Dodgers arrived in Chicago on their recent western tour, Wade Killefer, Indianapolis manager, was there demanding either the return of Cooney or something in the way of money or players to pay for him. Killefer's attitude precipitated a change in tactics in regard to Cooney. He was taken from the bench and inserted in the outfield, and, playing there regularly, he began finding himself, so that he became the most impressive offensive figure when the team reached Cincinnati. Cooney is still center fielder as the Dodgers tee off with the Bees.

Incidentally, there are a few members of the Bees about whom a word of praise might be said.

Buck Jordan, Gene Moore, Tony Cuccinello, Al Lopez, Ray Benge and Danny MacFayden, all distinguished themselves in the club's battle against the West. Jordan has developed into the leading hitter in Bill McKeechne's lineup and at the present time is over the 400 mark. Moore is coasting along at about .313 and is looking like a better ball player every day. He is one of the "finds" of the year.

Cuccinello, who played second base for Brooklyn in 1935, boosted his average in the West until he is now in the .300 circle. Lopez, although not batting among the leaders, is the greatest catcher McKeechne has ever had in Boston. Dan Benge and MacFayden have the league talking about their recent form.

Wally Berger's failure to start hitting was the only flat note in the Bees' victory song as they came out of the West. McKeechne believes, however, that the big outfielder will shake his slump during the two-week home stay just ahead of the club.

Yesterday's Stars

Johnny Mize, Joe Medwick, Cards—Former hit two homers and latter one to drive in seven runs between them against Cubs.

Pooch Puccinelli, Athletics—His Homer beat the Yankees.

Red Kress, Senators—Had a perfect day at bat, getting four for four against Red Sox.

Cy Blanton, Pirates—His relief pitching enabled Pirates to defeat Reds.

College Tennis Results

Brown 6, Boston 0.
Dartmouth 7, Williams 2.
North Carolina 7, Princeton 2.
Rutgers 7, Union 2.
Yale 7, Amherst 2.

Where to Dine

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Regular Luncheons . . . 40c-45c-65c
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Open daily from 11:30 to 1:30
15 MARKET STREET

Hershey Open in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HERSHEY, Penna., May 9.—The fourth Hershey open golf tournament will be held on the links of the Hershey Country Club Sept. 3, 4, 5, and 6. It will be the largest and only 5500 tournament in the East this year. The tournament will be 18 holes daily. The Hershey open purse has grown each year. In the first year the purse amounted to \$1500. The second year it was increased to \$2500 and last year to \$4000.

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Jordan Hall, Friday, May 15, 8:30

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with FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW

DOLORES COSTELLO

BARRYMORE

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

GABR H Pot	
Terry, Giants	12 27 4 15 556
Brubaker, Pirates	8 30 5 14 467
Sullivan, Indians	11 35 5 16 457
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	23 78 20 34 436
Chapman, Yankees	11 37 5 16 432
Demaree, Cubs	20 86 13 36 419

American Association			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	12	5	.706
Kansas City	12	5	.706
Minneapolis	12	7	.632
Louisville	9	14	.391
Indianapolis	8	11	.421
Columbus	8	18	.308
Toledo	8	14	.364

National League			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	12	7	.632
Chicago	12	8	.600
Milwaukee	11	7	.611
New York	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	10	12	.455
San Diego	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	9	13	.409
Brooklyn	8	12	.400

Pacific Coast League			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	28	13	.683
Seattle	22	17	.564
Mission	19	18	.514
Portland	19	18	.514
San Francisco	19	20	.487
San Diego	18	22	.450
Sacramento	17	22	.436
Los Angeles	14	26	.350

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Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	7	.696
New York	15	7	.682
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Washington	12	13	.480
Detroit	9	9	.500
Chicago	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	8	13	.381
St. Louis	7	18	.280

Results May 18			
St. Paul 7, Toledo 4.			
Minneapolis 3, Louisville 1.			
Milwaukee 10, Columbus 4.			
One game postponed.			

Results May 9			
St. Louis 11, Chicago 9.			
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.			
Only games scheduled.			

Results May 8			
St. Louis 11, Chicago 9.			
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.			
Only games scheduled.			

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Redskins Sign Star

End From Bucknell

Another college football player of last season has been signed to play with the Boston Redskins in the National League this coming fall. Manager Dennis J. Shea announced today that William F. (Bud) Wilkinson signed yesterday. Mr. Wilkinson, who was a star at Bucknell University, has agreed to don the Redskins uniform.

Wilkinson is captain of his university's track team. He weighs 190, is over six feet in height and fast. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. Lone Star Dietz, former coach of the Redskins, observed the play of Wilkinson last season and recommended him to the present Boston coach, Ray Flaherty.

College Baseball Results			
Auburn 10, Oglethorpe 4.			
Boston C. 5, Cornell 2.			
Georgia 4, Clemson 2.			
Gus. Adolphus 2, St. John's (Minn.) 0.			
Guilford 12, Swarthmore 2.			
Hampden-Sydney 9, Haverford 5.			
Hillsdale 15, Findlay 0.			
Iowa 5, Minnesota 2.			
Lebanon Valley 3, Moravian 1.			
Macalester 9, Augsburg 7.			
Michigan 4, Manhattan (S. I.) 0.			
Michigan 4, Ohio State 2.			
Springfield 13, Williams 2.			
Stroudsburg 7, S. Providence 1.			
Union 6, Syracuse 2.			
Villanova 5, L. I. U. 3.			
Westchester 9, West State 3.			
W. and M. 1, Middlebury 0.			

Giants Release Marberry			
NEW YORK, May 9 (P)—Fred (Pip) Marberry, veteran pitcher, was given his unconditional release and Charlie English, rookie infielder, was returned to the Galveston club of the Texas League by the New York Giants yesterday. Marberry, famous as a relief hurler, joined the Giants last season. He appeared in only one game and that three days ago, when he pitched only one third of an inning against the Pirates and allowed one hit.			

College Track Results			
C. C. N. Y. 7, Rensselaer P. 1. 49.			
Haverford 77-28, Swarthmore 48-1-3.			
Trinity 63, Conn. State 44.			

Redskins Sign Star

End From Bucknell

Another college football player of last season has been signed to play with the Boston Redskins in the National League this coming fall. Manager Dennis J. Shea announced today that William F. (Bud) Wilkinson signed yesterday. Mr. Wilkinson, who was a star at Bucknell University, has agreed to don the Redskins uniform.

Wilkinson is captain of his university's track team. He weighs 190, is over six feet in height and fast. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. Lone Star Dietz, former coach of the Redskins, observed the play of Wilkinson last season and recommended him to the present Boston coach, Ray Flaherty.

	Won	Lost
Montreal	14	8
Vancouver	11	7
Toronto	12	8
Baltimore	11	10
Rochester	10	10
Buffalo	7	13
Syracuse	4	14
Albany	4	14

Results May 8

Rochester 8, Newark 1.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 7, Syracuse 0.
Only game scheduled.

College Golf Results

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 1.
C. C. N. Y. 5 1/2, N. Y. U. 3 1/2.
Middlebury 10, Cornell 5.
Minnesota 15, Iowa 12.
Stanford 10, California 7.
St. Thomas 3 1/2, Bucknell 2 1/2.

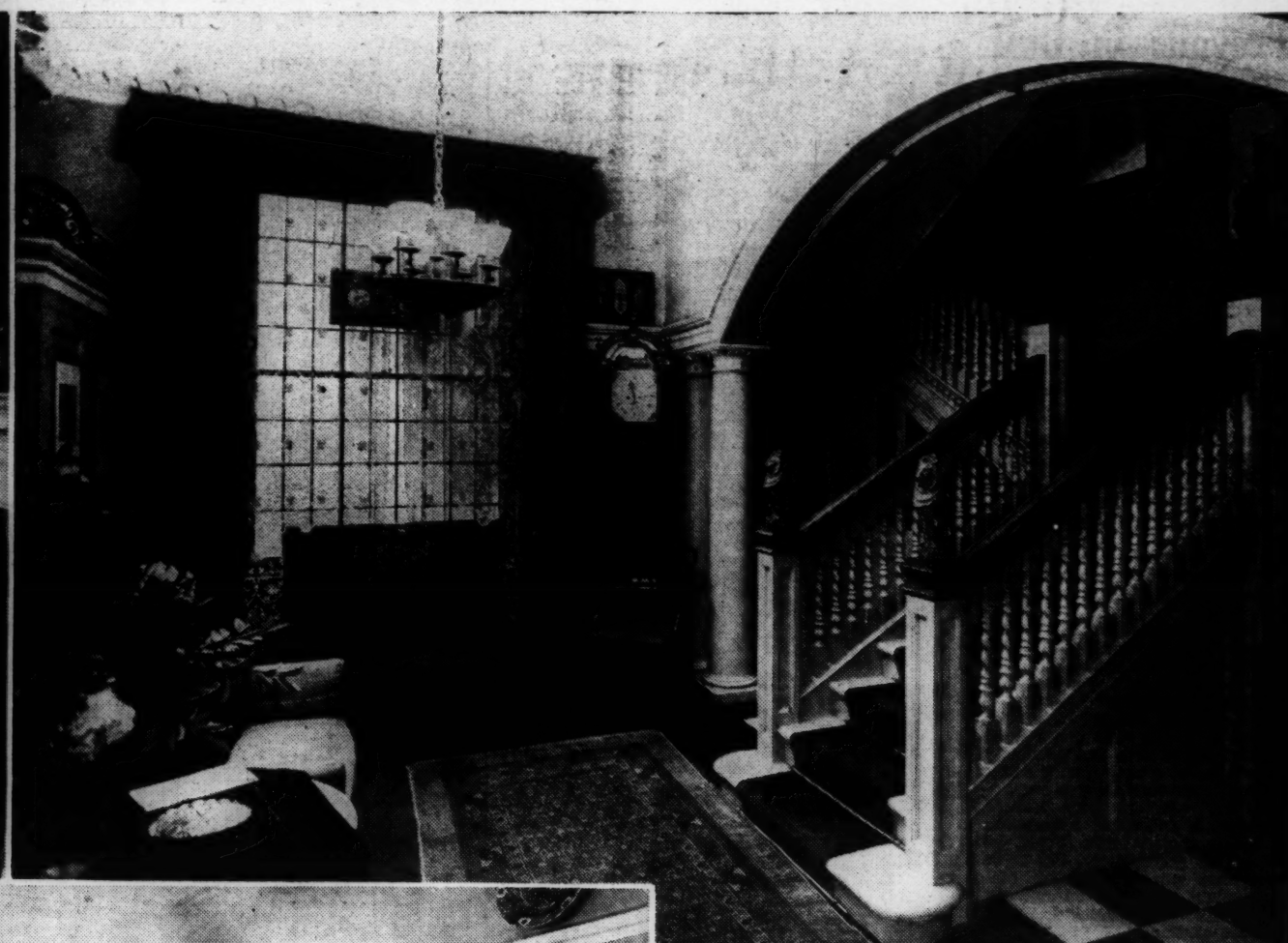
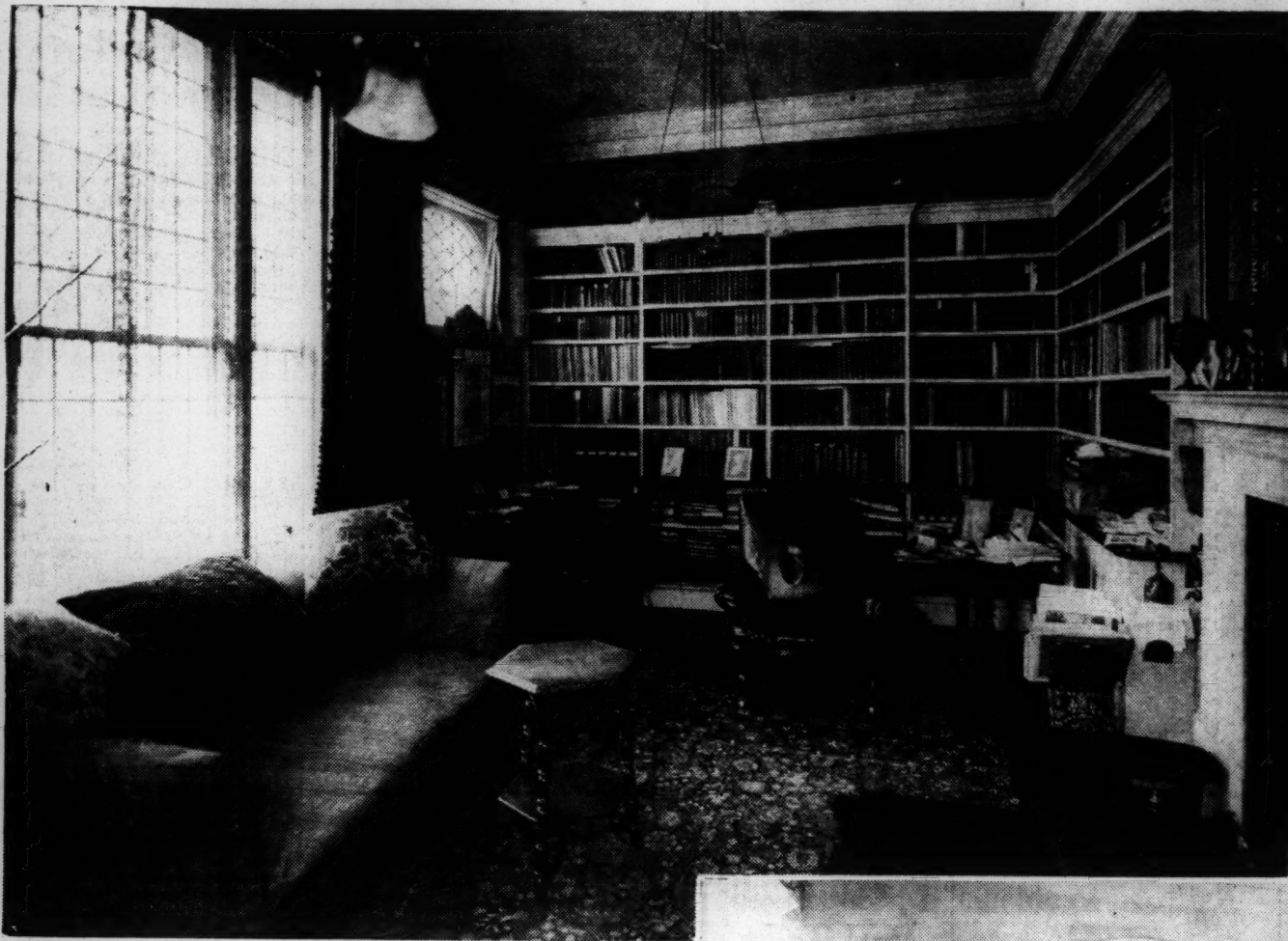
Anita Lizana Wins Agate

LONDON, May 9.—For the first time in a row, Anita Lizana won the Agate star. Today's winner the Hurlihard courts singles star, tournament victor Harry Hardwick, 10-4, 4-6, the final match.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

One would expect that the home of a former museum director would contain many beautiful objects, and so does the one pictured here—that of Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith at Rutland Gate, London.

At the left above is Sir Cecil's library, primarily relating to his work in the Victoria and Albert Museum and containing many books on Greek and Roman archaeology.

Above at the right is the lounge; below this, the dining room, rich with numerous examples of Persian earthenware and glass enclosed embroidery from the same country.

The most precious of all Sir Cecil's treasures is the bust of Agrippina, the granddaughter of Emperor Augustus, carved from syenite.

of it, are the front and back of a Spanish chasuble of the sixteenth century. Sir Cecil pointed to the perfect condition of the soft green velvet which framed the beautiful embroidery of the priest's vestment. "It must have been put away for years!" he said.

The Rhodian plates above the altarpiece recalled the two years spent in Athens where he went to reorganize the British School of Archaeology. On the other side of the room, a really lovely bit of Persian embroidery of the latter end of the sixteenth century hung beside two fine Japanese prints.

The diary continues even on the staircases. By Sir Cecil's study are the war scrolls and memorial plaques for which he was responsible during the war.

A Roman Portrait Bust

The greatest treasure in the drawing room, a bust of Agrippina, the granddaughter of the Emperor Augustus, of about 40 A. D., Sir Cecil found lying on the floor among a dusty collection of Oriental things in a London dealer's.

"It is probably the best sculptured

Roman portrait that has come down to us from antiquity," said Sir Cecil. "It has been carved out of very hard stone called syenite which gives a much more living appearance than bronze."

In the library, in his own "den," are the most precious bits of his diary. They are portraits which are really "pictures" of his wife when a girl, by Charles Mitchell; his elder son as a child, by Strang; his younger son, by Sybil Ashmore. Otherwise, it is a working library and as such contributes to his diary, for there are a great many books about Greek and Roman archaeology, reminiscent of the time when he was head of the Greek department of the British Museum; when Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and his own book, published when he had left them behind: "Art Treasures of the Nation."

A Home Which Is a Diary

By Peggy Scott

"I NEVER collect anything," said Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, formerly Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Surveyor of the Royal Works of Art, whose home is a treasure house. "I regard

the works of art in my house as a kind of diary. Each is a reminder of some friend, or of some place."

Sir Cecil allowed me to look into this diary; indeed, he turned the pages of it himself. The binding itself is interesting. In this house—

62 Rutland Gate—lived Henry Reeve, a famous editor of the Edinburgh Review. Many of the important people of the mid-1800's who were his friends, came to talk to him in the library where still his bookcases stand.

Sir Cecil's own notable friends are represented in this diary-home of his, which contains the treasures of his long career. Max Beerbohm's caricature of him receiving a deputation of provincial museum curators, marks his retirement from the Victoria and Albert Museum. The engraving of the Coliseum at Rome, by Alma-Tadema, on the stairs, was presented by his friend the artist, on Christmas Eve, 1908, and was a reproduction of his last important painting.

Reminders of Rodin and Mestrovic

Sir Cecil prizes a copy of Rodin's published catalogue given to him after he had arranged an exhibition of Rodin's work in the Victoria and Albert Museum. A fine bronze figure in the dining room, records the similar appreciation of Mestrovic, the great Serbian sculptor, for an exhibition of his work in the museum.

The "role verte" in the dining room is another precious record. Sir Cecil has many examples of this beautiful enameled ware which was made in the early 1800's. He said that "some of it was given by a lady."

I read on a card attached to a beautiful tea urn: "With best wishes from the Queen."

Throughout the house at Rutland

Gate are beautiful Persian rugs and embroideries, and in the hall Persian brass ornaments, and rare luster tiles from the mosques. They recall a diplomatic mission to Persia at the end of the last century, when Sir Cecil was seconded for this purpose from the British Museum.

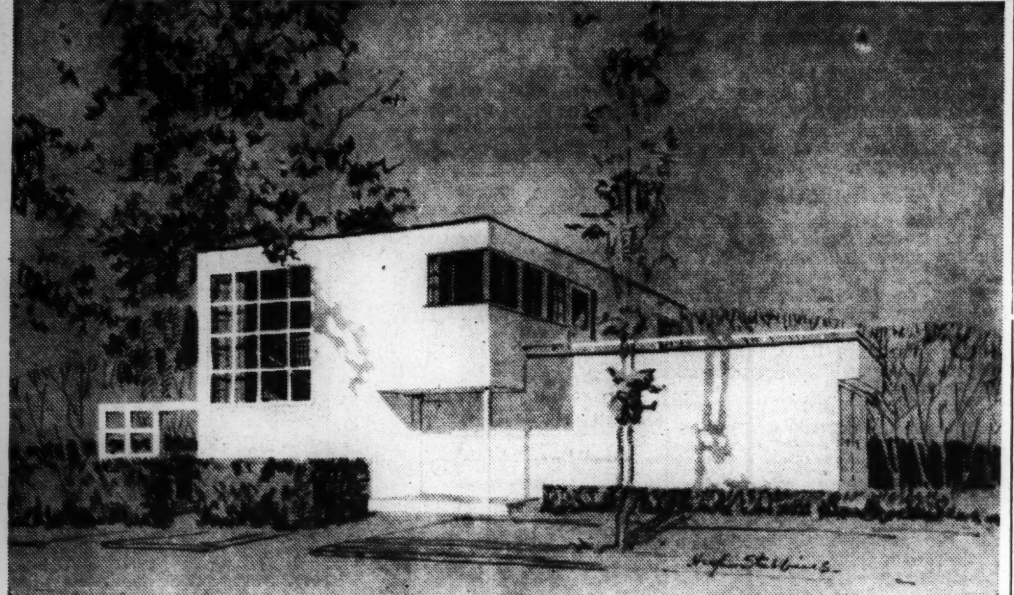
"The principal rug in the drawing room was bought in a remote village from a chief of the Bakhtiari, a nomad tribe," said Sir Cecil, "and it took me nearly a fortnight to bargain for it! No Oriental likes to sell straight away, for selling is his amusement. As I went through Persia I used to send my servant on in advance to let anyone who had anything to sell know that he could offer it to me. When I came out in the morning the men who wanted to sell formed a circle round me. Among the objects offered me there would occasionally be tiles from mosques, sometimes stolen, I am afraid, although it almost meant death to be caught stealing them."

The fireplace is covered with tiles from an old church in Seville, which

Sir Cecil found in a box in an antique dealer's in London. They make a charming bit of color as the hall is entered, especially as beneath is a large yellow rug, half-Chinese, half-Persian, which his son managed to secure from Samarkand owing to a knowledge of Chinese, for such rugs do not usually come into the market. The clock, which reveals a fleet of ships passing as it chimes, was his gift also. It is English, of the early eighteenth century, but he found it in Pekin.

Sir Cecil strongly objects to "Period Homes" and "Period Rooms." These are, he said, really an anomaly because at no time in the past did people confine themselves in their furniture and decoration to any one period. In his dining room he has definitely, although not consciously, mixed things of many different periods; that they are good enough to go together is all that matters, in his opinion.

On the left-hand wall is a brilliant Italian altar cloth—red with gold embroidery—and on either side



Royal Barry Wills, Architect

This is the first two-story design in our series of modern houses, and is estimated to cost around \$4000, a little more or less, according to the part of the country where it is built. Corner windows for each of the three bedrooms and a stairway that is lighted throughout by a single high window are interesting features.

Small Modern Houses For
\$2000 to \$4000

Five Rooms and a Small Basement, With Three Second-Floor Bedrooms

By Royal Barry Wills

Eighth of Twelve Saturday Articles

IN OFFERING this week a house in which the bedrooms are all on the second floor, we are making a departure from the plans which have been previously published in this series. The house will cost more than any of the others, probably \$4000 to \$4500, depending on where it is erected.

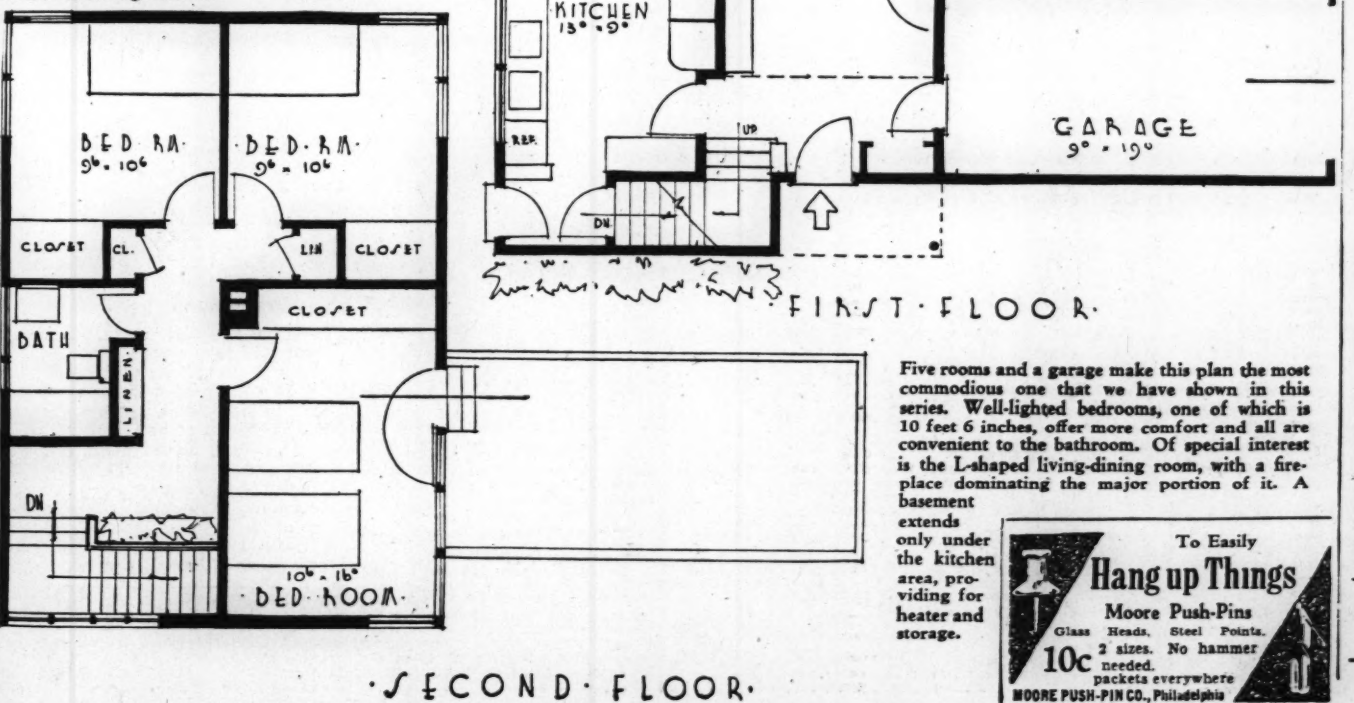
Although it is a small house, 20 by 30 feet, an impression of generous space is given by the large living room, which is of L shape. Taking up two sides of the house, the dining section is close by the large kitchen and is lighted by three large casement windows. Similar windows are on the adjoining side, giving excellent light and cross draft and looking on a terrace which is reached by a door next to the windows. A large fireplace in the outside angle of the kitchen wall is an important hospitality feature which dominates the living room. In

localities where the garage must be entered from the outside, the door shown on this plan could be placed on the terrace side of the garage.

In the sketch of the elevation of this house you will notice that one window extends through two stories. In doing so it opens on the staircase, lighting the length of it and the upper hall, as well as one end of the kitchen at the same time.

This is the first house we have shown which has a basement under any portion. Here it extends only below the kitchen, giving space for the heater and for storage of various articles.

The large bedroom is 10 feet 6 inches by 16 feet and is provided with a door which leads onto a sun-deck developed from the roof of the garage. There is cross ventilation in all bedrooms by means of the corner windows and all are within easy reach of the bathroom.



Five rooms and a garage make this plan the most commodious one that we have shown in this series. Well-lighted bedrooms, one of which is 10 feet 6 inches, offer more comfort and are all convenient to the bathroom. Of special interest is the L-shaped living-dining room, with a fireplace dominating the major portion of it. A basement extends only under the kitchen area, providing for heater and storage.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business and
IndustryGrain Prices Off
As Heavy Rains
Cover Wide Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, May 9.—General and heavy rains, covering the greater part of the hard winter wheat belt, put an entirely different complexion on the crop situation, and started general selling.

Earlier in the week there was a fairly strong upward turn based largely on the private crop forecasts for May, statisticians estimating a crop of 486,000,000 bushels, taking the average of five estimates. This was 7,000,000 bushels less than the Government April forecast, and was lower than expected. Shorts covered rather freely on these estimates, but there was no big broadening of outside business, and prices dropped sharply.

May Developments
The May developments have reflected discouragement over the weakness in cash wheat at Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City, and the continued heavy receipts of hard winter and spring wheat. Premiums have been reduced drastically at outside markets especially on hard winter wheat. Ordinary No. 2 hard winter is now not much over the basis for No. 2 red winter.

Miscellaneous liquidation of May has been going on for several weeks, but only recently some of the larger holders unloaded, and left the market bare of support for a time. The difference between May and July, after widening to about 11½¢, narrowed to under 8¢. Buyers still follow a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Canadian Sales Heavy
Canadian export sales were heavy on some days, and clearances increased sharply last week, and the demand fell off abruptly late in the week. Winnipeg dropped to new low figures for the crop, but the Farm Board appears to keep on selling regardless of price.

Seeding of spring wheat is being completed rapidly in our Northwest, and in Canada spring operations are about on schedule, with soil conditions extremely favorable. No big changes in acreage figures of spring wheat are looked for on either side of the line.

The majority of European crop reports point to a fair decrease in the crop compared to 1935, smaller crops being indicated in France, Spain, and Portugal. In Germany and also in Russia the season is backward. Argentine and Australian shipments were small—893,000 bushels and 1,848,000 bushels, respectively, for the week. Argentine seeding conditions are extremely favorable, while in Australia the conditions are a little too dry. An increased acreage is expected in Argentina.

Corn has been strong the past few days, although bull pit activities have been hampered by the decline in wheat. Cash demand has continued unexpectedly good, and shipments out of Chicago by lake have been heavy.

U. S. Steel Corp.
April Shipments
Highest Since '30

NEW YORK, May 9 (P)—The United States Steel Corp. reported today an increase of 196,355 tons in shipments of finished steel products in April.

Last month's total was 979,907 tons, the highest for April since 1930 and compared with 783,552 tons in March and 591,728 in April, 1935.

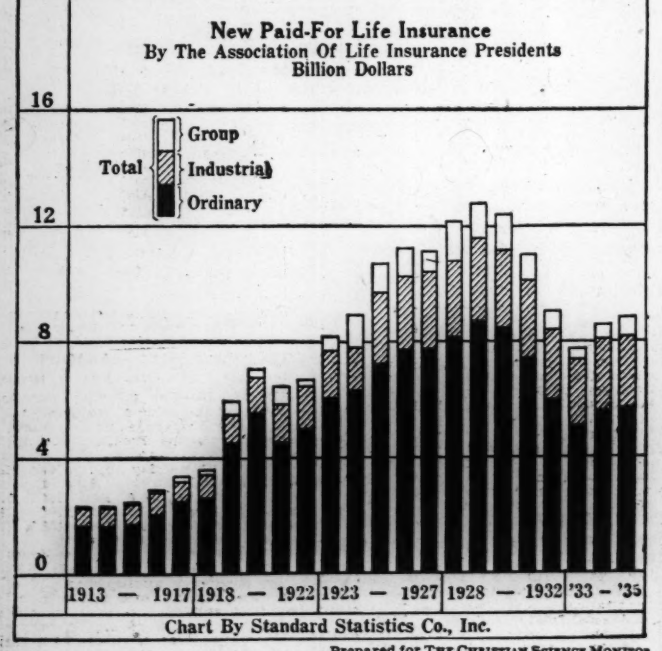
For four months ended April 30, shipments totaled 3,161,188 tons compared with 2,376,976 tons in the first four months last year.

The latest total of shipments, in addition to being the best for April since 1930, were, with one exception, the highest for any single month since June of that year, when 985,337 tons were delivered.

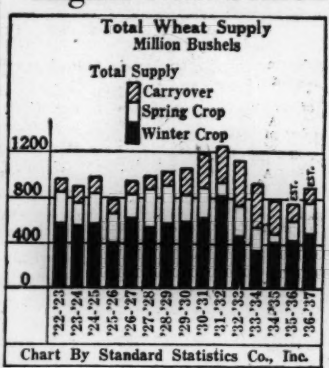
Steel circles said that an improvement in general business had increased the consumption of lighter steels and that heavier products had also moved in better volume, especially rails.

The rise in shipments for last month was larger than had generally been forecast by Wall Street sources.

Average daily deliveries for the 26 working days of April were 37,689 tons compared with 30,137 for 26 days in March and 37,897 in June, 1934.

New Life Insurance Business
Shows Gains in Last Two Years

The trend of new life insurance policies, which was down from 1930 to 1933, has been reversed in the past two years. The so-called industrial (small policies) group has shown the greatest stability.

Wheat Supply Seen
Higher Next Season

THE supply of wheat for the current season, including the winter crop, the spring crop, and the carryover, was 755,000,000 bushels. If present estimates prove reasonably accurate, the supply for next season (1936-37) will be 890,000,000 bushels.

In other words, the spring wheat yield could be considerably reduced before the supply is cut to the 1935-36 level.

Canada Expects
Bumper Crop As
Wheat Is Seeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Sask.—Western Canadian farmers, keepers of the breadbasket of the British Empire, are nearing the end of spring seeding heartened by favorable factors that promise an altered economic outlook to millions throughout the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

For seven lean years farmers have been struggling against the woes of drought, low prices, grasshoppers and finally rain, talking each year hopeful of next year's harvest and the prosperity that will follow.

Again the same talk is heard, but with added authority since governmental and agricultural leaders, reviewing the physical condition of the land and the prevailing economic situation agree that 1936 presents the most favorable outlook for some years.

The effect on the Dominion of Canada will be incalculable if Western Canada in 1936 reaps a good grain crop and prices are good. The westward flow of federal government millions for direct relief and to assist hard-pressed provincial administrations would be curtailed, and the industrial East would be stimulated by the increased buying power of the West.

The coarse grain acreage in Saskatchewan is higher than for several years and the land sown to wheat is almost as great as in previous years, early surveys indicated.

New varieties of wheat are expected to be a factor in the increase in wheat. Taken by and large, Saskatchewan farmers this year are provided with one of the best seedbeds in 15 years.

Farmers whose land was drifting before seeding time last year were delayed this year in seeding, waiting for miniature lakes to drain off their land.

Despite the optimistic signs, there is evidence that Saskatchewan farmers have not forgotten the depression lesson—not to depend on grain growing alone. In every district progressive farmers are taking the lead in developing supplements to grain growing.

Once confined to a handful of enthusiasts, the bee-keeping industry has become an important part of the agricultural industry of the province within recent years. As well as the domestic market, the overseas export market has been willing to pay a slight premium for the Saskatchewan product.

Horse Business Booms
Light horses have been exported to eastern markets from Saskatchewan in recent weeks, and this industry is being stimulated in the south-west corner of the province.

A boom is expected in the livestock industry now that government irrigation projects promise to supply an adequate amount of hay even in dry years.

Mixed farming, long preached as the key to a stabilized western agricultural life, is nearer than ever before.

Livestock Prices
Decline Sharply
In All Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, May 9.—All livestock prices declined sharply during the past week, the losses in all three divisions ranging from 25¢ to 75¢. Expanded receipts coupled with a weaker demand set the stage for lower levels in fat cattle and hogs, while the decline in lambs was more or less of a reaction from recent peaks, supplies in the ovine division actually showing a decrease from the previous week.

Medium and heavy fat steers fell 25-50¢, largely 50¢ on kinds scaling over 1200 lbs. Shipping demand was extremely narrow for kinds other than yearling type descriptions. Yearlings and light steers lost 15-25¢ on closing rounds when general crackup in steer trade spread to other killing classes. Fat cows, after advancing early in week, closed weak to 25¢ down. Cutters were weak.

Weighty heifers lost 15-25¢, light heifers unevenly steady to weak with closing undertone suggesting further downturns. Bulls lost 25-40¢, and weaners held about steady. Extreme steer top for the week was \$9.75 on weighty bullocks, as well as on long yearlings.

Only a slight rally on Wednesday interrupted a continuance of the lower hog market which had its inception less than two weeks ago. Closing top was \$10.35, although at the extreme finish of the current market it was impossible to beat \$10.15. The week's top was \$10.35 paid Monday. Final sales better than 150-250 pounds were made at \$9.85-10.15; 250-300 pounds, \$9.50-9.95; 300-350 pounds, \$9.25-9.60.

Old crowd woolled lambs tumbled 40-75¢, inbetween grade kinds showing the maximum decline. Clippers did not fall to the same extent, generally losing 25¢. Springers were scarce, fully 50¢ down, while other classes closed 15-25¢ lower. Extreme top was \$12.10, with late sales generally at \$11-11½.

Best clipped lambs topped at \$10, with final sales downward from \$9.50. Most clipped ewes on the close sold at \$4.75-5.25, best woolled offerings \$6.25. Medium grade California spring lambs made \$10.60, straight.

B. & O.-Keeshin
Trucking by Rail
Agreement Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 9.—Collection and delivery of less-than-carload freight through joint rates has been arranged by the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago Great Western.

It is contended by traffic officials of railroads competitive to the B. & O. that the joint-rate provision outlined by Mr. Keeshin opened the way for rate slashing on the railroads were trying to augment revenues. Under the arrangement the B. & O. and other railroads party to the agreements would carry Keeshin trucks on flat cars between points originating heavy traffic. The rate that the railroads would charge for this use of flat cars would govern the cost of the service.

The Trunk Line Association, representing railroads in the East has announced that it would apply for the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to begin on May 21 without the statutory 30-day notice.

Carrying of trucks on flat cars is not contemplated by railroads other than those that have contracted with the Keeshin interests. The B. & O. is building a large terminal at Twenty-fifth Street and Thirtieth Avenue for loading Keeshin trucks.

The Keeshin-B. & O. arrangement is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Call Money Rates
Raised ¼ of 1 P. C.

NEW YORK, May 9 (P)—An increase of ¼ of 1 per cent in the time and call money rates for secured loans is expected in Wall Street to be put into effect Monday, making the call rate 1 per cent and the time rate 1¼ per cent.

The rise was regarded as nominal and another step in the move to return the rates to a point where the income from such operations can be regarded as a more equitable return on that type of financial service. No condition of the money market itself was credited by bankers as the cause for the boost.

Boston Stock Exchange
Holds Annual Election

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms, held yesterday at the Boston Stock Exchange, the following were elected governors to serve for three years: Lester Watson, Hayden, Stone & Co.; Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks; Herman P. Clarke, Estabrook & Co., and J. Dudley Clark of H. C. Wainwright & Co.

James J. Minot Jr., Jackson & Curtis, was elected chairman of the board of governors, Stephen Paine, Paine, Webber & Co., vice-chairman, and Harold Amory, Edward B. Smith & Co., John R. Chapin, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lester Watson were elected members of the executive committee. J. Dudley Clark was re-elected treasurer and Edward H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, was re-elected secretary and assistant treasurer.

Retail Trade Has Recession
But Still Above 1935 Week

NEW YORK, May 9.—The briskness in the retail business of recent weeks was lacking in consumer buying in most parts of the country during the past week but the temporary slackening of sales was regarded as a normal reaction following the steady rise in the volume of trade since the first of the year, according to the weekly survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

The recession, the report continues, was most marked in women's wear, as demand for men's clothing, furnishings, sport goods, and shoes continued strong.

House Furnishing Gain
"House furnishings, paint, wallpaper, furniture, and rugs showed more than the usual seasonal gain, while sales of automobiles, tires, and accessories continued to expand. Buying of silverware and jewelry for graduations and weddings increased, and sales of gift items and candies were stimulated by purchases for Mother's Day."

Nearly all of the cities reported retail sales under the total of the week preceding, the survey says, "as in some districts continued cold restricted movement of spring goods and in other sections the weather was not sufficiently warm to foster interest in summer merchandise."

Gains over the comparative 1935 week also were smaller, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, being larger by only 4 to 8 per cent. In the New England States the 1935 total was estimated at \$24,000,000,000, while the East the increase was held to 3 to 7 per cent, due largely to the

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even in City circles, the recent closing of the National Accounts for the financial year to the end of March, 1936, with a surplus of nearly three millions sterling, produced a psychological effect completely out of proportion to the intelligence of the financial magnates, and their knowledge of the technique of national finance. Thus in last year's accounts are drawn up in a manner which, if practiced by a public utility company in America, or a corporation applying for listing of its securities, would draw down the immediate condemnation of a state department of public utilities or the Stock Exchange Committee, to say nothing of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The accounts make no proper distinction between capital account and income account, and in fact the size of a surplus depends as often as not upon juggling between capital and income. Thus in last year's accounts ordinary revenue seems to include repayment by the Road Fund of a loan made to it previously of £23,500,000, which did not appear in the national account as expenditure in the year it was made. And a further raid on the Road Fund's surplus to the tune of £4,470,000 is included in current revenue. If these two items are excluded, then the surplus of nearly £3,000,000 becomes a deficit of over £4,000,000.

The expenditure side of the account includes provision for service of the national debt over £12,000,000 in excess of actual requirements, which excess has been applied to the sinking fund of the national debt. If this sinking fund is excluded from current expenditure, then the surplus becomes over £8,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might have produced and used any of these figures as the result of the year's workings, to suit his momentary purpose.

Poor Pay Big Indirect Taxes
The closing of the last year's accounts provides opportunity for a rough check on our present boast that we in England have an excellent system of progressive taxation through which we have made some socially desirable progress toward evening out inequalities of income.

The rich are taxed, runs our argument, for the benefit of the poor; the British capitalist is a long suffering sheep willingly shorn for the comfort of his unfortunate brethren, the unemployed. Direct evidence of this is hard to come by, but a rough indication of recent changes can be obtained from figures of direct and indirect taxation.

Less than one quarter of our adult population pays income-tax, since out of an adult population of about 30,000,000, there were in the last financial year about 3,500,000 income taxpayers, many of whom of course paid taxes on behalf of two taxpayers. The taxes levied on the whole population but the three quarters of the population who do not pay income tax probably pay more than three-quarters of the indirect taxation, since a large part is levied on imported foodstuffs which are the cheap food of the poorer classes. One can assume therefore that an increase in the proportion of revenue raised by direct taxation shows that the taxation system is becoming more progressive, while an increase in the proportion paid by indirect taxes indicates a more regressive tax system.

The following table shows the significant figures for three important years:

	Total Tax Revenue	% Income Tax	% Indirect Tax
1913-14	163	47.8	52.2
1921-22	208	61.3	38.7
1935-36	208	61.3	38.7

Taxes Paid Above 1914
In the year of crisis the direct taxpayer could say with justice that he was bearing a much larger part of the taxation burden than in 1914; but each year of high tariffs has reversed this movement, and in 1935-36 the direct taxpayer bore a burden both relatively and absolutely lighter than in 1914.

Comparison of incidence of taxation with benefits from national expenditure provides further light on the social implications of our tax

ation system. If one assumes that the non-income-tax-paying part of the population pay three quarters of the total of indirect taxes (and the proportion was probably higher in 1914), then their tax burden increased from 25 per cent in 1914 to 37½ per cent in 1935-36. This increase of roughly 50 per cent should be compared with an increase in expenditure by the central government on social services (education, housing, health, labor, unemployment, etc.) from £23,500,000 in 1913-14 to £214,000,000 in 1935-36. Which seems to show that the increased cost of social services over the past 22 years has been just about balanced by the increased contribution to the central exchequer by those who benefit from the social services.

Tax Increase Due to War
Increased taxation on the direct taxpayers since 1913-14 totaled roughly £300 millions, which, with one quarter of the increase in indirect taxes, equal to £60 millions, gives a total increase in taxation on the relatively richer classes of some £360 millions. During the same period the total expenditure on the services of the national debt (over seven eighths of which was incurred during war) has increased by some £200 millions, on the fighting services by some £60 millions, and on war pensions by over £40 millions. In other words, by far the largest part of the increase in taxation on the relatively richer classes since the war is a tribute to the financial methods of the last war, and preparation for the next.

More direct, but less up to date evidence, was produced by the Wolyn Committee which estimated that in 1913-14 a married man with three children, tax on direct and indirect included, was regressive for incomes below £500 per annum, falling from 11.9 per cent of income at £100 per annum to 6.2 per cent on £500 per annum; and progressive for incomes above £500 per annum, rising to 44.4 per cent at £20,000 per annum. Changes since 1926 will have altered the absolute percentages of taxation, but will probably have left the relative rates unchanged in the lower ranges.

Income tax on the lower incomes was last year reduced from its crisis level, but it is still higher than before 1931, and on the other hand indirect taxation has been very much increased. It is probably still true that the man with the small income pays more than his share of taxation, and all else signs point to a continuation of the same trend as long as Britain pursues her policy of protecting the domestic production of foodstuffs which cannot be grown in quantities adequate to support the whole population.

Oil Promoter Is Indicted for Fraud
NEW YORK, May 8 (P)—J. Edward Jones, oil securities promoter, was indicted today on 15 counts, including mail fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the sale of \$800,000 worth of participation certificates in the J. Edward Jones Royalty Trust.

The indictment was handed up by a federal grand jury to U. S. District Judge William Bondy.

Indictment charges Mr. Jones induced Warren D. Brown as trustee of Charlotte Brown and other persons to purchase the participation certificates by means of false promises and fraudulent pretenses.

Emergency Freight Rates Continuance Opposed
WASHINGTON, May 9 (P)—Two briefs opposing continuance of emergency railroad surcharges scheduled to expire July 1 were filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Portland Cement Association filed one and the other was submitted jointly by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Inc., the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

Eccles Declares
Balanced Budget
Is Indispensable

NEW YORK, May 9 (P)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, last night asserted a balanced budget is "absolutely indispensable," and predicted such an achievement "within a reasonable period."

He based his prediction, made before the seventh annual Wharton Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, on what he called the rising trend of government revenues. He observed this income had risen from \$1,880,000,000 in the calendar year 1932 to \$3,857,000,000 in 1935, and asserted:

Predicts Balanced Budget
"With bonus payments met and a revision in taxes enacted, this favorable trend should be accelerated so that we would have every reason to expect a balanced budget within a reasonable period."

Eccles held the budget should be balanced through higher taxes or decreased expenditures, or both, when private industry is able to carry on without government aid. In this connection, he said:

"Balancing the budget through increasing taxes or decreasing expenditures, or both, as the national income is restored, is an absolutely indispensable element in the eventual and complete success of a program of recovery requiring government intervention which entails large deficit financing."

Long noted as an advocate of heavy spending in times of depression and the levying of heavy taxes in times of prosperity, Mr. Eccles asserted that in times of depression it was necessary for the Government to spend huge sums to increase consumer buying power, and thus absorb the excess capacity of industry.

Gradual Government Withdrawal
Mr. Eccles said federal spending for emergency purposes should not be slackened faster than private industry is able profitably to take over the load.

"To do so," he warned, "would reduce consumer buying power and thus retard, if not reverse, the progress of recovery."

Turning to his favorite theory—the velocity of money—Eccles said the flow of money must be maintained and increased in an expanding economy.

"If private capital fails to maintain and expand the flow, and widespread unemployment exists or develops, Government must act as a compensatory factor," he said. "Purchasing power can only be maintained by private business as a whole disbursing its income, or insofar as it fails to do so, by Government expenditure either on the basis of deficit financing, or by taxing in such a way as to insure the flow of funds that individuals and corporations otherwise would accumulate and maintain in idle balances, so that socially beneficial work will be produced for those who are able and willing to work for whom private enterprise fails to provide."

Mr. Eccles said the objective should be the maintenance of long-term prosperity and the avoidance of the twin evils of inflation and deflation. This could be attained, he said, through the effective co-ordination of monetary and fiscal policies, coupled with an enlightened body of public opinion.

Number of Farmer Bankruptcies Lower
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Farmer bankruptcies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, amounted to 4311, according to data published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based upon report to the Attorney General. This compares with 4716 in 1934 and 5917 in 1933.

The percentage of farm bankruptcies reported to the Attorney General, compared with 8 per cent in 1934. There was a substantial increase, however, in the number of farmer cases of indebtedness subject to adjustment or extension.

Nearly 6000 cases were adjusted or extended under provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act, compared with 410 cases in 1934.

As in former years, the figures for 1935 indicate that comparatively few farmers have started from bankruptcy during the fiscal year.

The largest relative declines in farmer bankruptcies last year was in New England and east north central areas. Only 15 states showed increases compared with 1934.

Many Swarms of Alabama Bees Shipped to Michigan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTICELLO, Ala.—Nine million workers have started from Alabama on a journey to far-away Michigan where they will spend their brief lives toiling in the great out-of-doors producing that delicacy of nature—honey.

The shipment of 500 "packages" of bees from two Montgomery county apiaries was the largest so far this season, although other large cargoes will be sent to northern and western honey distributors as the season progresses.

The Portland Cement Association filed one and the other was submitted jointly by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Inc., the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

Oil Promoter Is Indicted for Fraud
NEW YORK, May 8 (P)—J. Edward Jones, oil securities promoter, was indicted today on 15 counts, including mail fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the

A Bird Sanctuary For Threepence

YESTERDAY I determined to do great things.

In the same way that one feels it within one's power to become an artist when viewing a masterpiece, or a ballet dancer when watching a perfect performance, or a high diver when seeing the swallow-like movements of an expert, or a cook when a perfect cake comes from the oven, or an acrobat, or any other type of genius who is displaying his talent; so, after sitting for two blissful hours in a bird sanctuary, watching the movements of nuthatch and tit, of robin and chaffinch, of blackbird and wren, and listening to the sun-filled songs poured from little throats, so near that the feathers were seen to quiver, so far that the tuneful tones melted into the music of a waterfall—listening to all this, I decided to start a bird sanctuary of my own.

The country from which I drew my inspiration was ideal, with beech, and elm, and pine mounting upward into the blue; with willows and rushes and every other kind of nesting-place bordering the pond. In the reeds by the water's edge, a round dark splooge among the long leaves told of a little home securely suspended above the marshes; in the depths of some great trunk, a woodpecker had hidden its eggs and teasingly invited one to try and find them by periodical tappings up and down the bark; on the knotted boughs of a cherry tree, a robin was busying itself with this and that. There were hundreds of natural sites to choose from, yet every tree had its own nesting-box, placed well up and out of reach of inquisitive eyes, with a round hole in the front and a scatter of favorite seeds on the little platform.

I, too, would have a nesting-box. I, too, would scatter seed.

On a clearing stood a feeding perch, roofed with thatch, supplied with cocoanut and suet and a special bird cake. To this repast came Blue Tits, and Coal Tits, and Great Tits, in endless procession—not one or two, but dozens—spilled little fellows, as fat as peas, pecking and pecking until the daylight began to fade.

I, too, would buy bird cake; I, too, would split cocoanuts, swing suet and fat from some chosen spot.

And then I came home and viewed my three-year London balcony among the chimney-pots.

THINGS ARE NEVER quite the same after the show is over. Suggestions of possible failure creep in; difficulties present themselves, and ideas appear to be impracticable. A sparrow, however, hopped down to the railing, and cheeped once or twice. It was an ordinary little bird, and it couldn't sing, but it was a start.

All through the morning, I asked myself what I could do for my sparrow. Bread crumbs are not enough. I must supply some special thing; I must make of my balcony a feeding place for every bird that deigns to come. But, for some reason or other, I felt shy at going into a shop and asking for "Sparrow Food." I questioned if there were such a thing, since sparrows do not come under the category of special pets. I had heard, however, of a large



THE PORT, KYRENIA, CYPRUS: A Wood Engraving by Ethelbert White

store with a Bird Department into which one can enter and take stock of the goods without being observed. Here I found bird houses, bird swings, bird baths, and bird tables in profusion, as well as sacks of seed and endless bins of grain. Everything was on a large scale. I thought of my sparrow.

"Do you sell packets of food for wild birds?" I asked anxiously, and was directed to a small department at the back.

"Do you sell packets of food for wild birds?" I asked again.

The assistant looked at me in the way most people look at sparrows.

"How big?" he asked.

"Very small," I said, desperately.

He placed a few handfuls of hemp seed in a paper bag.

"Threepence," he said, and turned away as if he were weary of me.

I carried the bag home, scattered some of the seed on an inverted pot on the balcony, and waited for results.

Up to that moment I had really hoped that the smell of the seed, or the sight of the seed, or something would bring excited birds flying to the spot; but nothing happened, nothing. It is, save the arrival of one sparrow on the railing. It gave a cheep, and I thought it looked interested; but, before it had time to hop down, a sudden gust of wind swept round the corner of the building and blew my bird sanctuary away.

D. A. L.

Watered Silk

THE sea
By sunset light
Is a taffeta spread,
Lengthwise, blue and green; crosswise, gold
And red!

IRENE STANLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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Boston, Mass.

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Subscription price, payable in advance, post-paid to all countries:

One year	\$5.00	Three months	\$2.25
Six months	\$2.50	One month	40c

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PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

When Liszt Gave a Lesson

I THINK it was in the autumn of 1877 that Madame Helbig took me to congratulate Liszt on his sixty-sixth birthday. I had not met him before and felt as though I were being taken into a supernatural presence. Pictures of him as an old man are familiar to all, but I never saw one that was not something of a caricature, a portrait of his warts; none gave the exalted distinction of his personality, the look of penetrating intelligence combined with kindly gaiety. He wore a Roman collar and a long black coat of clerical cut. He received us with great cordiality in his shabby little furnished apartment, whither all Rome was flocking on the same errand, everyone glowing with the same enthusiastic homage.

When we left he whispered to Madame Helbig that he was going to give lessons to a group of young pianists and that she must be sure to come and bring the "little one," meaning me. I was not particularly little, but under Madame Helbig's huge protecting wing I seemed a very small chicken. This seemed too good to be true; to be admitted even as a listener to these famous classes was an unlooked-for privilege. Liszt in those days occupied with infinitely more prestige the position later held by Leschetizky. All young pianists vied for the honor of being his pupils.

Besides the four or five young pianists who formed the class there were perhaps half a dozen of us who had come to listen, Donna Laura Minghetti, Baroness Meyendorff, and one or two others. The pupils played what they had prepared and Liszt corrected, blamed, encouraged their work.

It was interesting to notice the varied degrees of tension that he brought to the different composers. When Chopin was being played, only the most delicate precision would satisfy him. The rubatos had to be done with exquisite restraint and only when Chopin had marked them, never *ad libitum*. Nothing was quite good enough to interpret such perfection. A student played one of Liszt's own rhapsodies; it had been practised conscientiously, but did not satisfy the master. There were splashy arpeggios and rockets of rapidly ascending chromatic diminished sevenths. "Why don't you play it this way?" asked Liszt, sitting at his second piano and playing the passage with more careless bravura. "It was not written so in my copy," objected the youth. "Ja, das dürfen Sie nicht so genau nehmen" (Oh, you need not take that so literally), answered the composer. He intended his rhapsodies to be played rhapsodically, with a certain character of improvisation.

One of these lessons, the most memorable, was given to a young man who had prepared Beethoven's *Sonata für das Hammerklavier*, an arduous work alike for listeners and performer. The boy had worked hard and played all the notes in all his harshness. Liszt was not

happy about the performance. He corrected and discussed; the boy had in no wise reached the soul of the matter. When it came to the divine *Adagio*, Liszt took the pupil by the shoulders, gently shoved him out of his seat, and sat down to play it himself, pouring out his soul to us in the dusk of that room, turning it into a space between stars, with the distant splash of the Fountain of Trevi as bourdon to the heavenly melody. I do not think that movement can ever have been played better or have moved any group of people so deeply before or since. It was the end of the lesson. Donna Laura and Madame Helbig had tears streaming down their faces.—MRS. WINTHROP CHANLER, in "Roman Spring." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Record of a Great Event

WHEN one morning I read that the veteran actor, James E. Murdoch, was to read at a hall on Park Street, and that Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and old friends of the reader, were to be there, I hastened to buy a ticket, no matter what the cost.

"There he is," some one said. Murdoch paused, a soft hand-clapping and murmur arose, and Lawrence Barrett, a bit pompous in bearing, appeared followed by a smaller man with beautiful, downcast head, a shy, almost timid man, negligently clothed—Edwin Booth!

No one could have been less like Richelieu, or Macbeth, or Iago. He tiptoed down the aisle like an embarrassed girl, apologizing in every motion for such a belated and spectacular entrance. He ignored all the applause, all the greetings of his friends, and sank into his seat with such evident relief, that those who knew him smiled.

In a little notebook of soft paper and sewed with a black thread, I find the record made that day of this great event. I quote it to show how accurate my memory is:

"Mr. Booth came into the room as unobtrusively as possible, looking a little embarrassed, tiptoed down to his seat and slipped into it hurriedly. Only a few saw him enter. I spoke with him after the reading. His hair is quite gray and flung gracefully back from his fine, high forehead, under which glow his wonderful eyes. He does not look old in the face and there is a gentleness in it which is Hamlet. His dress is simple, almost poor, and his necktie was the most commonplace.

"But his marvelous eyes! You think of nothing else as you look at him. They are said to be like the eyes of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and are his most remarkable feature. He has a long and flexible upper lip, and his nose is straight and cleanly cut. His voice is gentle and unassuming, full of the same rich tones he uses on the stage. Save for his gentle face and the dignity and sweetness of his manner no one would know that he was a great actor earning several thousand dollars each night. No man could be more unobtrusive and natural. You can understand Mr. Barrett's face and voice, but the face of Mr. Booth baffles scrutiny. There is a depth, a shadow there which none other of our actors possess."—HAMILTON GARLAND, in "Roadside Meetings." (New York: Macmillan.)

A Place I Knew

I SHALL say of a place I knew. Where hills were folded into blue Against the east and south, that there Buds of white Hawthorn and of pear Were the soft color of new cream; That willows by a pasture stream In slow March sun were golden fingered While the last drifts of winter lingered; That rows of apple trees were planted On windy farms where the fields slanted Toward the curved and lovely blade That a certain bend of river made.

What towns were in those misted hills, What names those valleys bore where spills Forever the bright sun and the rain, I have forgot, but not know Iain Across that country, fold on fold, Immaculate; not the dark gold Of those high wheat fields. I remember Hawthorn in May, pears in September, Yellow as honey, and the sharp, sweet smell Of windfall apples: I knew them well In that land when dark skies were sending The blackbirds south at summer's ending.

LEONA AMES HILL

Se confier aux Directions divines

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DEUX automobilistes qui suivaient une route de montagne arrêtaient un instant leur voiture pour admirer le superbe panorama qu'offraient à leur vue le ciel, le lac et les forêts. Ils venaient de repartir lorsqu'à quelques mètres devant eux, un bloc de pierre se détacha de la montagne et roula jusque dans les profondeurs du ravin. "Eh bien, nous en avons de la chance!" s'écria tout haletant un des deux voyageurs. Son compagnon qui était Scientiste Chrétien répondit, avec calme: "Je crois que c'est plutôt la protection de Dieu."

A la page 254 de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, s'exprime en ces termes: "Quand nous attendons patiemment à Dieu, et que nous recherchons la Vérité avec droiture, il nous indique le chemin." Les Scientistes Chrétiens comprennent que Dieu est Entendement. L'omnipotence et l'omniprésence de Dieu! Ces grandes vérités pénètrent aujourd'hui dans toutes les phases de la pensée humaine; et des milliers de disciples apprennent à s'appuyer sur l'unique Entendement qui doit les diriger et les guider en toutes choses. Cette confiance par laquelle le sens spirituel répond à la voix de Dieu, permet aux hommes de comprendre toujours davantage Son amour et Sa proximité. Sachant que nous dépendons de Dieu, nous Lui remettons le gouvernement des capacités qu'Il nous donne pour faire face à toutes les situations susceptibles de se présenter. Quelqu'un accepte la vérité de l'omnipotence divine et s'appuie sur ce fait peut constamment progresser dans la bonne direction, et agir en toutes circonstances d'une manière intelligente et sage.

Comme cette influence vient de Dieu, elle est toujours proche; elle n'est point enlevée, retardée, ou détournée par les ombres du temps. Lorsqu'on poursuit sérieusement l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, on s'aperçoit que ces enseignements deviennent une influence vitale et pratique qui pénètre jusque dans les détails de la vie journalière; et si menaçants que puissent paraître les nuages, elle est à la hauteur de toutes les conjonctures. En temps de crise apparente ou de danger, on ne saurait perdre sa

TWO men, driving along a mountain road, stopped for a moment to admire the glorious panorama of sky and lake and forest spread out before them. Continuing on their way, they had gone but a short distance when a large boulder rolled down the mountainside directly ahead of their car, plunging into the ravine below. "Well, I call that luck for us," exclaimed one of the men breathlessly. The other, who was a student of Christian Science, quietly answered, "Not luck, I think, but the protection of God."

On page 254 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is found this statement: "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." In Christian Science God is understood to be Mind. Today the mighty truth of God's omnipotence and omniscience is permeating every phase of human thought, and thousands are learning to rely upon the one Mind for constant direction and guidance. Such dependence is spiritual response to the voice of God, enabling one to understand more and more of His nearness and dearness. It is trusting our God-given ability under His direction to handle every situation in human affairs. When one accepts the truth of God's omnipotence, and leans upon that truth, one is enabled constantly to take progressive steps in the right direction, to act intelligently and wisely under all circumstances.

Because this influence is of God it is always at hand, unmarred by the shadow of time, unchecked, and unretarded. As one advances in the study of Christian Science, he discovers that its teachings become a vital, practical influence, permeating all the details of daily living, equal to every emergency, no matter how threatening the clouds of error may appear. In times of seeming crisis or danger one can never lose so-called "presence of mind" so long as he is truly conscious of the ever-presence of the one perfect Mind. Even though

one may at times falter, uncertain of the next step to take, he will be shown the right path, for God is a tender Shepherd and does not forsake His flock. This infinite intelligence is ever speaking to human consciousness, for impartation of thought from the Father to His children is the natural action of infinite Mind. Conversely, as a consequence of divine sonship, the spiritual man's ability to receive these heavenly messages is assured. As one turns more and more trustfully to God for help and counsel, he begins to appreciate the depth of meaning in the loved lines,

"I look to Thee in every need,
And never look in vain."

There is but one creator and one creation; hence error is without history, without existence, past, present, or to come. Whatever appears malevolent has no foundation in Truth, but is merely a self-assertion of evil. These recurring, supposititious claims that there is a power opposed to God are but random vagaries of the so-called carnal mind, and should be disposed of instantly and finally by mental insistence upon the truth of God's allness. Malignant suggestions disappear when they find no mental harbor in which to remain.

A little girl instructed in Christian Science once wrote a simple line embracing a great truth: "And behold, error is a coward although it seems so bold." The Christian Scientist need never have a sense of panic about anything if he will but look through the material mist and discern spiritual reality. In unnumbered instances it has been proved that rejection of evil's claims, and their replacement by a clear perception of God's all-inclusiveness, will bring instantaneous healing of disease or sin. This is the result of walking hand in hand with God.

We all have the ability not only to comprehend the truth of being and God's constant protection, but to retain serene consciousness of its certainty. We can perceive that spiritual perfection is the present state of the real man—that heaven is, in truth, here and now. We can awaken each morning with thought avoiding steadfastly in the Father's love, and with a happy sense of gratitude because we know that He will guide our thoughts in every experience of the oncoming hours. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength," the Scriptures tell us (Isaiah 30:15).

Divine Love is always leading. Our part is to cherish trust in God's guidance, to maintain steady confidence in His perfect government, to strengthen our faith in the continuity of good. As this understanding unfolds in thought we grasp a larger hope, and gain a grandeur of outlook which will never be lost. The certainty of God's protection in every circumstance through which we may pass is our strong tower. Grateful acceptance of the Father as the Alpha and Omega of true being will carry us triumphantly through every adverse human experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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Afternoon in a Garden

THOUGH the squall made quite plain, Upon entering the garden,
That its spirit was a rowdy,
(Showing fists of wind and rain)
The flowers scarcely winced;
In fact, the sparkle of their courage Took the stranger by surprise,
And turned what had been threats Into an afternoon fiesta,
With a rainbow in the skies.

LE BACON COOKE

Proceeds of Kent Picture To Go to Marble Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., May 9.—Rockwell Kent, artist-author-liberal, has donated a specially executed original drawing to a fund being raised to aid 600 Vermont marble workers who have been out on strike since Nov. 3. Mr. Kent has directed that the proceeds from the sale of this drawing shall be presented to the fund.

A campaign is now under way to raise, by popular subscription, a minimum of \$150 for the picture, which is now on view at the exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists at Grand Central Palace, Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. Upon the successful completion of the campaign, it is planned to present the drawing to the New York Public Library, where it will be kept on exhibition among the new acquisitions until next November.

In February of this year a public investigation of the history and causes of the Vermont workers' strike was held at West Rutland, Vt., and Mr. Kent was chairman of the hearing committee. The proceedings of this investigation were published, bound in a cover on which the drawing Mr. Kent presented to the strikers' relief committee was reproduced. The artist has signed a limited number of these reports and has agreed that each contributor of \$5 or more to the picture fund shall receive a copy.

The picture represents a group of five: a mother and four children. They are gaunt, pitiful figures, having an appearance of desperate hopelessness and yet of noble bravery. In the background is a pile of furniture lying in the snow—all of their belongings, thrown out of the company house from which they have been evicted. The inscription on the picture reads:

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Mussolini to Talk On Radio Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A reigning crowned head will be heard on the radio networks over the week end. Benito Mussolini will be heard tonight at 6 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Station WAAB, in what may be the address formally annexing Ethiopia to Italy, declaring Italy an Empire and her King an Emperor. No word has been received whether Mussolini will speak in English or Italian. If he speaks in English, but if he speaks in Italian a translation will probably be given immediately following his address.

On Sunday, at 12:45 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, King Carol of Rumania will be heard over Station WNAC, speaking from the Palace at Bucharest, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of Rumania's Independence Day. This is the first time that King Carol will have been heard in the United States by radio. The King will speak in English. He speaks with a British accent which was acquired during his early education in England.

N. E. Milk Industry Weighs Amendments To Marketing Pacts

CONCORD, N. H., May 9 (AP)—W. P. Sadler, senior economist of the AAA's dairy section, opened a meeting of New England milk producers and dealers yesterday with an explanation of the producer prices under the Greater Boston milk marketing agreement.

Producers and dealers gathered here with federal officials to consider amendments to the existing Boston agreement. Mr. Sadler told the meeting the dairy price for class 1 milk is now \$3.06 per hundredweight, as compared to \$3.37 per hundredweight, the figure established in the agreement drawn on the basis of last year's market conditions.

The economist said the lower price was warranted by a decrease in the price of feed and a flush period of production. He added demand conditions in the Greater Boston marketing area appeared to have improved in the first two months of this year, and he forecast a somewhat more favorable condition throughout 1936.

Efforts to Increase Post Office 'Subs' Pushed in House

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Representatives McCormack and Higgins of Boston yesterday urged the House Post Office Committee to approve the Higgins bill reducing the ratio of postal substitutes from one-to-eight, as now provided, to one substitute for each six regular employees.

Mr. Higgins said his bill was aimed to correct an unfair situation, existing particularly in Boston, under which substitutes have given service for as long as eight years with no hope of regular employment.

His bill would give civil service status to a number of temporary substitutes in Boston who would automatically become regular substitutes under civil service if the ratio were reduced.

Mr. McCormack told the committee, of which Mr. Higgins is a member, that the substitutes in the Boston postal district had worked many years with little hope of reaching the civil service rolls.

Harvard Restores Old Pump As Part Of Tercentenary Fete

The famous old wooden pump which stood in the Harvard College yard during the nineteenth century and was dynamited by students on Feb. 20, 1901, will be restored by the university to its original form as a tercentenary celebration feature, in accordance with alumni requests. It will be ready for returning graduates at commencement this June.

The old pump probably was made of New England white pine and had a washing trough which occasionally was used for student duckings and other pranks. It was located approximately opposite the north entry of Halls Hall. The well water from the old pump was so excellent that students drank from it long after city water was introduced into the yard buildings.

Replica to Be Built

The new pump will be a replica of the old one and on the old site. Water will come from a Cambridge water main, not a well, and the old tin drinking cup will be replaced by a modern "bubble" controlled by the pump handle.

The request for restoration of the pump, which moved University officials to undertake reconstruction, was in an article in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin last January, written by J. Dellinger Barney '08 of Boston and Prof. Samuel E. Morison '08, official Harvard historian, which said in part:

"The 'Halls pump' was in use long after city water was introduced into the yard buildings. The well water it served was so excellent that students used to stop for a drink on the way to or from classes, and fill jugs or bottles with what one wit called 'Halls water' to take up to their rooms."

"Unfortunately the pump was an easy and defenseless target for 'Med. Pac.' exploits. After being several times damaged and repaired, it was

Bill Assuring Teachers' Jobs Vainly Sought From Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—A "lost" amendment in a "lost" bill in the Rhode Island General Assembly means the difference between security of position and unemployment for teachers in Central Falls and Woonsocket who are unfavorable to the members of the Democratic controlled school committees of these two cities.

This discovery was made by Representative Christopher H. Corrigan, Democrat of Central Falls, when he went to the office of Gov. Theodore Francis Green in the State House to determine whether the measure which he believed had passed the House and the Senate, and which provided that positions held by teachers for three years should be made permanent, would become law.

No Such Measure. Mr. Corrigan found to his surprise that Governor Green had no such act passed in concurrence on his desk, and no such notice of such a measure passed in concurrence had been received at the executive offices.

Investigation showed that a bill

providing for the tenure of office had been approved by both branches of the Legislature, but the measure which passed the House, known as House Bill 610, seemed to have been lost in the shuffle of the last-minute jam of the previous session, and is nowhere to be found.

To Prevent Overturn. Representative Eugene Lancot, Democrat, of Woonsocket, sponsored the original measure. He made it known that he desired to protect the teachers, who seemed to be caught in the middle of two opposing Democratic factions in his city. It provided that those who have served for three years in Woonsocket schools should hold their positions permanently; that the school committee should have discretionary power to make teachers' jobs permanent after one year's service, and that 30 days' notice and written charges should be filed, and a hearing held, before a teacher was discharged.

The measure was drawn to prevent indiscriminate overturn in teaching staffs.

Paroled Convict Held In Murder of Girls

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 9 (AP)—State police splintered James H. Folsom, 35, of Skowhegan, who, police said, confessed and later repudiated a confession that he assaulted and killed two little girls, from jail here to an unknown destination early today.

It was believed he had been returned to Waterville for arraignment early today on a charge of murdering Mary Proulx, 7, at Waterville last Sunday.

Sheriff Henry E. Burnell of Portland, who said Folsom, a spaced convict, had admitted the Proulx slaying, also confessed to killing Annie K. Knights, 12, at Fairfield, near Waterville, Oct. 7, 1935.

Both girls were strangled and criminally attacked.

Solution Held Near In Mystery Veiling Old Hooker Trail

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8 (AP)—The centuries-old enigma of the Hooker Trail from Massachusetts to Hartford appeared today on the verge of solution.

Harriet Ayres of Webster, Mass., who was decorated by the former King of Spain for historical researches dealing with the Old World, told the Chamber of Commerce here that the Hooker Trail and the Connecticut Path can now be historically established.

Charles B. Whittlesey, executive vice-president of the chamber, called a meeting of the historical committee for May 18 to hear an address by Mr. Ayres.

Mr. Whittlesey said this session may bring a decision as to whether the research should be completed and officially placed on file in Connecticut.

In a letter to the chamber, Mr. Ayres said: "The colonial path was the great trail of New England. Once the confusions are cleared away and the proper travel routes are understood, this forest thoroughfare of the fathers and mothers of New England will take its rank among the great trails of the American pioneer period."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News' Gene Beecher's Orchestra... 5:10 'Treasure Trove' sketch... 5:30 Ruth and Moss, songs... 6:00 News; Journal; talk... 6:30 News; speaker; sports briefs... 6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels... 7:00 Talk, 'Mother Judge' Quinn... 7:15 'Message of Israel' speeches... 7:45 By rabbi; choir; music... 8:15 'El Chico'; Spanish revue; soloists; orchestra... 8:30 Boston 'Pop' Concert: Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler... 9:00 conductor; popular classical program... 9:15 National Barn Dance: Henry Burr, Verna, Lee and... 9:45... 10:00 Mary Hovick; Hot Chocolates; Tune Twisters; soloists... 10:15 Talk, 'Why Not Bora?'... 10:45 Gony Russell... 11:00 Reports; news; Karl Rhode and his orchestra... 11:15 Glen Gray and his Casa... 11:30 Loma Orchestra... 11:45	5:00 Gene Beecher's Orchestra... 5:10 Kaitenmyer's Kindergarten; children's program... 6:00 News; Journal; talk... 6:30 News; speaker; sports briefs... 6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels... 7:00 Talk, 'Mother Judge' Quinn... 7:15 'Message of Israel' speeches... 7:45 By rabbi; choir; music... 8:15 'El Chico'; Spanish revue; soloists; orchestra... 8:30 Boston 'Pop' Concert: Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler... 9:00 conductor; popular classical program... 9:15 National Barn Dance: Henry Burr, Verna, Lee and... 9:45... 10:00 Mary Hovick; Hot Chocolates; Tune Twisters; soloists... 10:15 Talk, 'Why Not Bora?'... 10:45 Gony Russell... 11:00 Reports; news; Karl Rhode and his orchestra... 11:15 Glen Gray and his Casa... 11:30 Loma Orchestra... 11:45	5:00 Gene Beecher's Orchestra... 5:10 Kaitenmyer's Kindergarten; children's program... 6:00 News; Journal; talk... 6:30 News; speaker; sports briefs... 6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels... 7:00 Talk, 'Mother Judge' Quinn... 7:15 'Message of Israel' speeches... 7:45 By rabbi; choir; music... 8:15 'El Chico'; Spanish revue; soloists; orchestra... 8:30 Boston 'Pop' Concert: Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler... 9:00 conductor; popular classical program... 9:15 National Barn Dance: Henry Burr, Verna, Lee and... 9:45... 10:00 Mary Hovick; Hot Chocolates; Tune Twisters; soloists... 10:15 Talk, 'Why Not Bora?'... 10:45 Gony Russell... 11:00 Reports; news; Karl Rhode and his orchestra... 11:15 Glen Gray and his Casa... 11:30 Loma Orchestra... 11:45	5:00 Reports and recordings... 5:10 Reports and recordings... 5:30 Reports and recordings... 6:00 Talk, Benito Mussolini... 6:30 Ralph Nader, organ... 6:45 Sport reports; soloists... 7:00 Yankee News Service... 7:15 Joe Fisher's Orchestra... 7:30 Getting the News, 'Tip O'Neil... 7:45 Organ recital... 8:00 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra... 8:15 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra... 8:30 Joe Fisher's Orchestra... 8:45 Joe Fisher's Orchestra... 9:00 Johnny Johnson's Orchestra... 9:15 Johnny Johnson's Orchestra... 9:30 'Let's Go to the Music Hall'... 9:45 Yankee News Service... 10:00 'Tians of Science'; talks; dramatic sketch... 10:15 Lloyd Hunter's Orchestra... 10:30 Sophie Tucker's Orchestra... 10:45 Republican Club Convention of 1936; students and alumni of Oberlin College... 11:00 Griff Williams's Orchestra...

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radio
10:25 WORL (990kc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Radio
4:15 WIXAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 American Pageant of Youth: Johnny Johnson's Orch... 12:15 Radio City Symphony Orch... 12:30 orchestra; Viola Phil... 1:00 soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor... 1:15 Wagnerian program... 1:30 National Youth Conference... 1:45 Dr. Daniel A. Poling; music... 2:00 Magic Key; relay from Germany; Cugat's Orchestra... 2:15 'Ragtime'; Elsie Masson... 2:45 and Wig Club; orchestra... 3:00 'You'; Gilbert Seldes... 3:15 Joe Venuti's Orchestra... 3:30 Joe Venuti's Orchestra... 3:45 Henri Deering, pianist... 4:00 National Vespers: Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; quartet... 4:20 'Senator Plunkett and Pro... 4:45 fessor Figgittoli'; variety... 5:00 Tom Terris, speaker; Kiriloff's Orchestra; directed... 5:15 Talk, Malcolm LaPrade... 5:45 Mother's Day speaker... 6:00 Evening Radio Journal... 6:15 'Makers of History'; sketch... 6:30 Piano and xylophone recital... 6:45 Political speaker... 7:00 Jack Benny; Kenny Baker... 7:15 Johnny Green's Orchestra... 7:30 Robert L. 'Believe It or Not'... 7:45 Ripley; soloist; orchestra... 8:00 'Echoes from the Orchestra... 8:15 'Makers of History'; sketch... 8:30 by Emil Polak; male quartet; vocalists... 8:45 Jack Hyman and his... 9:00 Walter Winchell, columnist... 9:15 Paul Whiteman's Musical... 9:30 soloists and quartet... 10:00 Speakers at dinner to Dr. Hugo Schenck and crew...	12:00 Trinity Church service... 12:15 Phil Saitman's piano club... 12:30 'Romany Trail'; orchestra... 1:00 Table discussion... 1:15 'Springtime'; Emil Polak's Orchestra; soloists... 1:30 Harold Naughton's Orchestra... 1:45 Talk by Marie Hall... 2:00 Concert orchestra; Walter Logan, conductor... 2:15 'Ragtime'; Elsie Masson... 2:45 and Wig Club; orchestra... 3:00 'You'; Gilbert Seldes... 3:15 Joe Venuti's Orchestra... 3:30 Joe Venuti's Orchestra... 3:45 Henri Deering, pianist... 4:00 National Vespers: Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; quartet... 4:20 'Senator Plunkett and Pro... 4:45 fessor Figgittoli'; variety... 5:00 Tom Terris, speaker; Kiriloff's Orchestra; directed... 5:15 Talk, Malcolm LaPrade... 5:45 Mother's Day speaker... 6:00 Evening Radio Journal... 6:15 'Makers of History'; sketch... 6:30 Piano and xylophone recital... 6:45 Political speaker... 7:00 Jack Benny; Kenny Baker... 7:15 Johnny Green's Orchestra... 7:30 Robert L. 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Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)			
Up to Luncheon		Gee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marelli's Orchestra.	
11:00	WEEI (WEAP-National), "Metropolitan Echoes"; concert orchestra.	9:00	WEEI (WEAP-National), Hammerstein's Music Hall and Hammerstein; Jany Laughlin; Lasy Dan.
12:00	WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."	9:30	WEEI (WEAP-National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks.
12:30	WEEI (WEAP-National), "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.	soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.	
After Luncheon		10:00 WBSZ (WJZ-National), Greater Minneapolis; baritone; and men; quartet; orchestra.	
1:30	WBSZ (WJZ - National), National Family and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.	10:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Cypriotes Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romanly Singers.	
3:15	WNAC, Bees - Brooklyn baseball game, Fred Hoyle, reporter.	10:00 WNAC (WABC - Columbia), Radio Theater; Irene Dunne in "Bitter Sweet."	
5:00	WBSZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.	10:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), Sigismund Romberg; vocalists; baritone; soloists; concert orchestra.	
6:00	WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."	Late Evening	
6:15	WBSZ, "Melody Time": Tony Russell; Happy Sisters; piano and xylophone.	10:00 WBSZ (WJZ - National), Carretera Carnival; popular variety program.	
Dinner and After		10:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), "Lullaby Lady"; male quartet; concert orchestra.	
8:00	WBSZ (WJZ-National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Marelli's Orchestra.	10:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), National Program; talk from Washington, D. C.	
'The Monitor Views the News'			
12:00	WORL 920kc	12:30	WIXK 9.57mc
12:30	WBSZ 990kc	5:00	WIXK 9.57mc
5:00	WBSZ 990kc	5:30	WIXAL 11.79mc
6:00	WORL 920kc		
Shortwave			

Juvenile Artists Have Their Chance at Museum Exhibition

Works by boys and girls from eight to 18 years old show imagination and finish as well as faithful technique—modern influence is noted in speed motif.

Coincident with the golden flowering of forsythia around the Museum of Fine Arts comes another annual spring event—the exhibition of work by boys and girls.

Among so many objects of incalculable antiquity, laughing youth leaps out from gallery walls in gay presentations of "The Ice Wagon" and "Skating." All the works in the current exhibition, which opened on May 7 and will close on May 21, have been executed by 350 pupils between the ages of eight and eighteen, who have attended the 1935-36 term of the museum's summer and Saturday morning drawing classes.

Again the annual showing indicates the success in carrying out the aim of the museum, to teach pupils to see, to remember what they see, and to draw with vitality and rhythm, using the priceless collections available for research and inspiration.

Show Faithful Technique
Although fancy has free rein, fundamentals of technique are faithfully followed. Even children of 8 to 10 years of age must keep in mind the requisites of good drawing. Their colorful compositions such as "Fishing" and "Three Men in a Tub" show a creditable grasp of essentials. Paul Johnson's water color sketch, "At the Circus," puts into the elephant subject a great deal of character, through the merest indication of modeling and outline.

The circus has been a popular source of inspiration to the young painters this year. Ten and 12-year-olds have also shown considerable interest in action drawing of skaters, skiers and racers, conveying by brush stroke the quick movement of the figures.

Feuillade's textiles in the museum have had their influence on figures, as shown by curious geometric anatomy.

The von Gogh Influence
Chinese paintings on silk have had effect on ink landscapes. Vincent van Gogh methods are suggested by one water-color drawing on "Landscape with Blackbirds." Recent floods have given impetus to imagination in several instances.

Illustrations for stories or poems read in class and quite original, outstanding among them those for the "Rhinegold" by George Collier, for "Wyken, Blynken, and Nod," by George Umscheid, and for "Jack Be Nimble" by Lucy Heard.

Results of an experiment with ink blots tied this year show a genuine feeling for line and mass. The children were given sheets of paper with blots of ink, from which they were asked to make compositions suggested by the form of the blots. An undersea picture, a mountainous landscape, several block prints—interesting patterns in black and white—are notable examples.

Design for Stained Glass
This year's group project has been a drawing for a stained glass window, illustrating the life and legends of St. Francis. Before starting, the



pupils collaborating on the design and execution of this were shown fine examples of stained glass in the museum collection, and given a description of the technique. The resulting design is reported to meet some of the essential requirements of the stained glass maker. The segments in pure color and connecting leads are clearly indicated without losing the unity of the design.

The students from 14 to 18 are exhibiting portraits, figure compositions, landscapes and platineline sculpture.

Freedom of Expression
Figure studies in wash and free pencil sketches of sports and other activities, drawn from their own experience, show freedom of expression and knowledge of technique. Soap sculptures illustrate technique of direct carving as opposed to modeling.

Several local organizations, feeling that the classes are a definite contribution to the community, have generously contributed scholarships during the past few years. Among them are the Brookline Woman's Club, the Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and the Women's Italian Club.

Pay-as-You-Go Plan Urged by Vermont's Young Republicans

BARRE, Vt., May 9 (AP)—A lengthy platform touching on state and national affairs was the goal today of the first convention of the Young Republicans of Vermont.

The resolutions committee headed by T. K. Salmon, worked far into the night to prepare a program for submission to the meeting. One plan urged limitation of Vermont's costs for a flood control program for the Connecticut Valley to the actual benefits received, and the demand that sufficient payment be made to Vermont for property damage incident to the establishment of such a flood control program.

Among other resolutions were: a proposal that Vermont continue her pay-as-you-go policy with genuine efforts to reduce the state government expenses; continued development of farm-to-market highways to aid farmers and promote development of recreational facilities; creation of a state police force for more efficient enforcement of laws, and retention of Vermont's sovereignty over public lands developed as forest preserves and recreational parks.

Cities Bid for London Talk, but School Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOPEKA, Kan.—When Gov. Alf M. Landon speaks at the graduating exercises of the Attica, Kan., high school, May 18, it probably will be the first commencement address of a small town high school to be broadcast throughout the nation. Arrangements for the broadcast over a national hookup have been completed by the National Broadcasting Company.

For weeks the Kansas Governor has been asked by every state in the Union to come and make a speech. Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia have promised big crowds, but all in vain. Instead, the Governor's next address is to be in this town of 654 population, just because a former classmate at Kansas University who is now athletic director of the Attica High School asked him to come.

A few days ago Pat Crowell, former football star at Kansas University, called his friend, the Governor, over the telephone. "My son is going to graduate here at Attica this year and I want you to come down and talk to the graduating class."

"O. K., Pat, I'll do it for you," the Governor replied.



Young Artists Show Paintings
Upper Left—"Composition," by Fay Mowery. Upper Right—"Jack Be Nimble," by Lucy Heard. Bottom—"The Ice Wagon," by William Gillespie



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Behind the Microphones

As traditional almost as its baked beans and codfish are the "Pops," Boston's two-month spring and summer season of symphony music. The first radio broadcast of the series of eight will be heard tonight and each Saturday at 8:30 p. m., daylight time, over Station WBZ, Arthur Fiedler, conducting.

This is the fifty-first year of the Pop Concerts. Four years after the Boston Symphony Orchestra was founded by Maj. Henry Lee Higginson in 1881, it was decided to give a post season after the regular symphonic season programming those lighter and more popular works not heard in the regular winter season. Thus in 1885, in the old Boston Music Hall, now the Orpheum Theater, was begun the Pops tradition. Then, as now, the regular seats were exchanged for tables and chairs, informality and the opportunity to enjoy light refreshments.

Mr. Fiedler is in his seventh year as Pops conductor. He has also introduced the outdoor concerts upon Boston's Esplanade, which have been carried on for several seasons, and is expected to be held this year. These Esplanade concerts have also been radio-cast.

In tonight's program the radio-cast program will be carried through one intermission, there being two in the Pop concerts. Besides the program of popular classical selections Mr. Fiedler will play Ravel's "Bolero."

Other programs on Saturday worth the listener's attention are: Appearances of Warren William, Virginia Bruce, Fatsy Waller and "Ty" Cobb, in "Chateau," WEEL, 9:30 p. m.; "Tians of Science," WAAB, 10 p. m.; dramatic career of the late scientist, achievements of great natural scientists, Fred Stone with daughters, Paula and Ethel Shutta, WEEL, 10:30 p. m.

The most educated pair of feet in the United States will be heard regularly on the radio as notice comes that Fred Astaire has signed for his first long-term air series starting in the autumn. The sponsor is the same one as Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, had this past season. The date and time of network over which Mr. Astaire is to be heard have not been decided.

Sunday
Wagnerian program, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WEEL, 12:30 p. m.; Jan Peerce and Viola Hurler to sing from last act of "Siegfried," Jan Peerce, tenor, will sing "Freilied" from "Die Meistersinger," Orchestra to play excerpts from "Die Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman" and "Siegfried."

King Carol of Rumania, speaking in English from Bucharest, WNAC, 12:45 p. m., on occasion of fifty-first anniversary of Rumania's independence.
Child prodigies, Ruggero Ricci, violinist, and Abby Cadogan, piano, will play "Human Xylophone," with Robert Ripley, WEEL, 7:30 p. m. "Professor" Cherley's head, when raised, produces notes similar to xylophone bars.
Five outstanding tango orchestras of Argentina, relayed from Buenos Aires, WNAC, 8:30 p. m.
Mitsie Elman, violin soloist with Sunday Evening Hour, WNAC, 9 p. m. Mr. Elman to do Andante and Finale of Bruch's Concerto, Joachim-Brahms's Hungarian Dance, No. 7, Raff's "Cavatina," and arrangement of "Turkey in the Straw."

Appearance of Beatrice Hagen, "Hollywood Radio Baby Star of 1924," with Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties, WEEL, 9:45 p. m.
"Opera Night," in celebration of coming spring season of Metropolitan Opera, WEEL, 10 p. m. Mixed quartet, composed of four young stars who will sing in spring series. Will be heard individually and jointly in number of well-known bits from opera.

Monday
Start of road coach "Valiant" in attempt to break old clashing record between New York City and Atlantic City, WEEL, 8:15 a. m., described by Clem McCarthy.
Appearances of Mildred Harris Chaplin, Benny Davis and Morton Rive, in Hammerstein's Music Hall, WEEL, 8 p. m. Nelson Eddy, baritone, soloist in concert hour, WEEL, 8:30 p. m. To sing Decca's "If God Left You," Thal-

College Firemen Cut Down Losses Through Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, May 9—Gone are the days when it required no finesse to be a fireman, when the brave boys swung their axes with such abandon and wielded their hoses with such verve that their own private wreckage frequently far outshone that occasioned by the fire, reported an actuarial expert to the Midwest Safety Conference here this week.

Enter, in the place of the impulsive fireman of the past, the college trained fire-fighter of the present. He bears a diploma from a state fire college or perhaps a correspondence course certificate, indicating that he has mastered hydraulics, the chemistry of fire extinguishment, salvage, water control and kindred subjects. He attacks his fire so effectively that damage is reduced to a minimum and never calls it he said of him that he "washed the building off the lot."

Last year over 50,000 firemen received short course diplomas and many more thousands attended regional schools and took home study courses, states J. W. Just, chief of the Western Actuarial Bureau, Chicago. The fire colleges were started about 10 years ago, and their attendance has grown steadily. Most of the states now have such colleges, sponsored by the state university, state fire marshal department, state firemen's association and the various fire underwriters' organizations. Mr. Just reported, instructional staffs are drawn from the university faculties, from the engineering staffs of the underwriters, and from the more progressive fire departments.

"The establishment of these schools," said Mr. Just, "has resulted in a notable increase in the efficiency of fire service, through radically changed methods, higher standards, and a higher class of men entering the service. . . . It is interesting to note that in a recent civil service examination in one large city, of over 300 candidates taking the examination, not one had less than a full high school education and many had college work. You will find 83 colleges graduates on the fire department staff of Oklahoma City."

The rise in fire fighting standards is attributed in large part by Mr. Just to the greater demands made upon the departments by modern industry, with its new and complicated hazards. Greater technical knowledge was needed to fight industrial fires, and this demand has been met, he said, by the training schools and by the recruiting of more able men.

Consumers Enjoy Fashion Show Got Up For Value and Wear

Consumer problems, arising out of today's purchasing problems, form the main theme for an all-day conference of the Middlesex County Consumer's Council at the Hotel Statler, Boston, May 12. The program features a fashion show, with up-to-the-minute fashions contributed by eight leading Boston stores.

Coming from Washington, especially for the conference, Clarence E. Ayres, director of the Consumers' Project, Department of Labor, will present "The Consumer of Today." The story of wool, its advantages to consumers in both utility and fashion fields, and illustrated by colorful swatches of wool stuffs and a motion picture, will be given by Ernest C. Morse, speaking on "The Sewing of Wool." Mr. Morse is general director of Associated Wool Industries—a co-operative organization representing wool growers, dealers and manufacturers.

The novelty feature of the afternoon, the fashion show, emphasizes such values as tested fabrics, standardization of rigging which is not confusion but absolute order, and beneath her length, 177 feet, or 244 at the best from the tip of the jib-boom to end of spanker boom, there sails with her a complete wireless outfit, submarine signal apparatus, a fathometer, steam capstan and steam steering gear and a complete electrical outfit.

Until her return Sept. 15 she will be home and classroom for the cadets studying practical and theoretical instruction in navigation, seamanship, ship construction, law of the sea and marine engineering and electricity in preparation for joining the 3054 cadets who have preceded them in the service.

The course was laid for Provincetown when lines were cast off. Then the Nantucket will head for Greenport, L. I., Yorktown and Norfolk, and on May 28 is scheduled to set out for Horta. In order come calls at Rotterdam, Hull, Vigo, Gibraltar and Funchal.

In addition to the cadets, the Nantucket carries nine officers and 24 in her crew.

Airliner in Fast Flight

MIAMI, Fla., May 9 (AP)—A new 10-ton airliner flew 1200 miles from Bridgeport, Conn., to Miami yesterday in six hours and 58 minutes, flying time, believed the fastest journey ever made between the two cities. The 35-passenger flying boat, named by Chief Pilot C. D. Swinson and an all-Miami crew of four, stopped at Charleston, S. C., for nearly an hour to refuel.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Boston	New York
Normandie	May 12	Southampton	May 18	May 12, 7:00 pm
Pres. Roosevelt	May 13	Cobh	May 19	May 12, 8:00 pm
Amer. Trader	May 15	Plymouth	May 24	May 15, 7:30 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Boston	New York
Manutan	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Boston	New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Junior Leagues Face Battle On Legislative Ban

RICHMOND, Va., May 8 (AP)—Prepared for a campaign to lift strictures prohibiting units of the Association of Junior Leagues of America from participating in legislative or controversial matters, delegates entered the final session of the league conference today.

The decision between two, or possibly three, alternative proposals overshadowed the election of officers and choice of Chicago or Pittsburgh as the 1937 conference site.

Two moderate proposals for liberalizing the rule survived a preliminary forum and were left to the 300 delegates from the United States, Hawaii, Mexico and Canada.

Minority Pushes Fight

League officials, however, anticipated the "Big Leagues," a vigorous minority from larger cities, might offer another from the floor. The group was said to have been seeking support for the more liberal of the two alternatives and planning, if its vote failed, to submit a compromise.

The "Big Leagues" backed a proposal to permit activity of individual leagues in legislative or controversial matters, with proviso that such participation should be restricted to the specific field of each league; that 95 per cent of the membership must approve; that experts in that field should approve the undertaking; that it must not affect any other league in a similar situation; that it should not concern religious or racial matters, and that the A. J. L. A. must certify that these requirements have been met.

New Plan Provides Curbs

Leagues would not be permitted to lobby, in the general accepted use of the term. Action on state legislation would require 100 per cent endorsement by the leagues in the state.

The more conservative of the two alternatives would permit individual leagues to act through an established local federation group, but in no other way.

One of the rejected proposals would have permitted the widest latitude in league support of any proposal, even by lobbying. Another would have sanctioned participation in municipal and county affairs, each league in its own field.

Protests Mount

Soon after the prohibition was adopted at the Toronto convention in 1934 efforts to lift it began, influential members said, especially when some leagues interpreted it to mean they must resign from social welfare councils that actively supported legislation or proposals in which they were interested.

Some of the leagues, particularly in larger cities, protested they were encouraged to sponsor projects aggressively, and found the Toronto resolution prevented them from combating influences that threatened to nullify their efforts.

Memorial to Honor Founder of Missouri's Journalism School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, Mo., May 8 (AP)—The School of Journalism at the University of Missouri this year is celebrating its twenty-seventh journalism week, and has planned a memorial to a distinguished journalist, the founder of the school, Walter Williams.

The memorial will be in the form of a building to be called Walter Williams Hall. It will be identical in construction to Jay H. Neff Hall, given to the University in 1919 by Ward A. Neff, as a memorial to his father, Jay Holcomb Neff of Kansas City, former publisher of the Corn Belt Farm Dailies. The two buildings will stand at right angles to each other, connected by a tower.

First plans for a lasting memorial to the founder of the journalism school, who later became president of the University of Missouri, came shortly after Mr. Williams passed on last year. The Board of Curators of the university appointed a committee to arrange plans for the memorial. This committee recommended that a foundation be organized known as "The Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation" to seek a fund of \$100,000 to carry out the plans.

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Extension Service Aids Iowa Farmers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMES, Iowa — Farming knowledge made available by the extension service of Iowa State College found practical application in the hands of 156,403 farmers last year, R. K. Bliss, director of extension, has announced in his annual report now being compiled.
Data on the number of farmers using information—which ranged from minor facts on gardening to complete reorganization of the livestock enterprise or adoption of complete farm records—were taken from the reports of 100 county agents.

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Schools—Colleges
Home StudyCan the Cinema
Teach?British Experiments Offer
New Answers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIDELY used in Germany and France, the instructional film is now rapidly gaining favor in England. A concrete proof that the silver screen and the blackboard will co-operate in the education of young Britons in the future is found in the new elementary school recently opened in Hendon, a suburb of North London, where each classroom is equipped with a projector for showing substandard 16mm. films and where all the blackboards can be reversed for use as screens. The assembly hall also is fitted with sound apparatus so that talking films may be given. This school claims to be the model for all future schools of its kind.

The delay in using films for instruction has been due partly to prejudice, the shortage of suitable films, and the lack of apparatus for showing them. Before the films could be made it was necessary also to decide what exactly constituted an instructional film and what would be its uses.

Being
Investigated

The subject has been investigated by the British Film Institute in conjunction with the educational authorities and the film companies, notably Gaumont British Ltd. The conclusions arrived at are that the instructional film must be designed at the outset to teach. Secondly, that it must teach only what it is best suited to teach, and not what can be taught equally well by experiment or other means. Teaching, however, may be a misleading word in this connection, for the instructional film does not so much teach as illustrate a lesson already given.

Not unnaturally a teacher likes to instruct his own class, rather than have it done by a mechanical voice belonging to some person unknown to him, however erudite he or she may be.

This introduces another point of controversy. Should the instructional film be silent or not? Generally speaking, the preference seems to go to the sound picture, but the type of the commentary presents a certain problem. Obviously it cannot be instructional, for, as we



Courtesy of Kodak, Ltd.

Class Work in London Suburb Illustrated by Means of an Instructional Film. The Projector Is a Kodak Substandard Model

have said, the teacher likes to take his own class and may indeed have stressed a totally different aspect of the subject from the one pointed by the commentary. This, indeed, would tend to confuse the child thought. It was agreed then, that commentary should be short, simple and used mainly to assist the eye to observe, so that the main points of the picture should not be missed. Natural sound is valuable in that it is instructional in itself. The city child, for instance, delights in hearing the sounds of the farmyard, whereas children in rural districts find interest in hearing the roar of a city.

Strongly in the favor of the sound film, too, is the fact that the modern child, who almost certainly is a frequenter of the "talkies," misses sound when shown a silent picture, which to him seems unnatural and possibly uninteresting.

Language
Teaching

As subjects go, films so far have chiefly been devoted to biology, sports, geography and a few historical films. Literature and foreign languages have hitherto been completely left out. The first language-teaching film in England is being made by Gaumont British and shows M. Stéphan, of BBC fame, instructing a class in French. It is directed by Miss Mary Field.

The technique of the instructional film is still experimental. Miss Mary Field, who has made many of these films for Gaumont British, recently described to an audience composed of members of the British Film Institute, many of whom were teachers, the difference in the method of direction between the entertainment or documentary film and the new instructional film.

Normally, she said, the director of a film has complete control. The subject is "seen" by him, and what he says "goes." Directing an instructional film, however, is a much less personal matter. Here the director has to subordinate his personality to the subject, which must be presented clearly and simply, for the use of the films of all of which we wish to use it for different reasons, and in such varying places as the elementary, private, junior, senior, or technical schools, the university or even for an adult class.

Supply
Inadequate

The supply of instructional films is sadly inadequate. Gaumont British produces at present about 70 of these films a year, whereas one schoolmaster has computed that a fair-sized school could use as many as 500. This runs the total of films which could be used, were they available, into four figures. The field indeed for instructional films is almost limitless, considering that each film can only stress one point of a subject and run for no more than 10 or 15 minutes.

Lastly, we may inquire how children react to this new form of instruction. Does the film, as some have feared, quench imagination, and make learning too easy?

The Commission on Educational Films points out that film-conscious children have a high standard of criticism based upon the performance of the public cinema, at which large numbers of them are regular



Courtesy of the Board of Education, Detroit, Mich.

First Graders at the O. W. Holmes School, Detroit, Learning Words and Sentences Through Motion Pictures. After They Have Seen the Screen Is Rolled Up and the Picture Thrown on the Blackboard

attendants. The commission finds that the effect of the film in education is stimulating. It is more likely to wake up a dull or lazy boy, than to send him to sleep. It is sometimes suggested that looking at films leads to intellectual inactivity, but this is not borne out by the inquiry. On the contrary, there is sustained concentration, because both sight and hearing are directed and irresistibly held by the sound picture.

That the film leaves a lasting impression was shown by various memory tests carried out over a period of seven months. The answers of the children who had seen the film of a certain subject were far in advance of the answers of those who had merely attended a class for their instruction.

In the next year or two many interesting developments in the line of "movie" education may be looked for.

Self-Help at U. of Alaska

America's northernmost university at Fairbanks, Alaska, established in 1922 with six students enrolled, now registers 180 students, the office of education, Department of the Interior, reports. Last year, according to Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, president of the institution, every member of the graduating class helped in putting himself or herself through college, and every member had a position awaiting on receiving a diploma. The University of Alaska is one of 69 land-grant colleges and universities in the United States and by virtue of this fact receives federal support for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Reports to the office of education, United States Department of the Interior, from 33 states, reveal that in 1934 about one-third of all pupils in the United States were in schools which were open only eight months or less during the year. Two-thirds of the country's pupils attended schools having terms of nine months or more.

In the United States as a whole, educational opportunity varies from 50 days or less to 200 days or more a year. United States Office of Education records show that the common term in both elementary and secondary schools is 200 days or more, approximately 10 months.

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Principal: Mlle. Haroum.

Films in the Detroit Way

Movies at School a Familiar Experience in Midwest City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—"WE SAW THE MOVIES today," might be said by any child of the Detroit public schools to his parents.

"Sure. We have them every week. And we see lots of pictures in classes, besides."

"Movies" seems to be the word the modern child uses to designate a picture thrown on a screen. And some of the pictures he sees in school are actually motion pictures. So popular are these films, and so effective is their use in education, that during every school month of the last five years the principals and teachers of the Detroit public schools have shown their students over 1,000,000 feet of motion picture film.

Besides these, there are inanimate pictures such as delighted our elders at "magic lantern shows," before the movies were ever dreamed of, and in 170 buildings there are stereoscopes and stereographs, that lend the third dimension to pictures, similar to those we used to see in our grandmothers' parlors. These stereoscopes are for individual, detailed study, but in the school library are slides showing the same pictures that may be thrown on a screen for class discussion. In 125 schools there are combination opaque and slide projectors, by means of which may be shown on a screen the colored picture on a post card or from a magazine, with all their varying tints, a drawing made by one of the children, or a paragraph from a book or newspaper, for all the class to see.

How Child
Uses Picture

At the O. W. Holmes school the other day a slide was being used to teach children just out of the kindergarten how to read. The picture was shown on a screen that rolls up like a window shade when not in use. After the children had pointed out the figures in the picture and named the objects, the screen was rolled up, leaving the picture on the blackboard, and near each object the teacher wrote its name. After a little drill to help the tots associate the written words with the objects they represented, the projector was turned off so only the words remained on the board.

It was doubtless memory of the picture that helped the children to identify successfully the various words and phrases in the short drill that followed, then cards with script like the writing on the board were introduced. On being given a card, the child would place it below similar script on the board and tell what it said. After the class was thoroughly drilled in the script, the cards were turned over and the printed words were used in the same way. When a child made a mistake, he turned the card over and matched the script on the board with the writing on the card; perhaps remembering the picture again, he read the words correctly.

In this school, formal writing is not introduced until the second

Enriches
Experience

Pictures are now recognized as particularly valuable in teaching small children about nature and social science and many other things that city children generally know little about. But their use is not confined to the lower grades. Just as in those days of the magic lantern our grandparents were occasionally whisked to the ends of the earth and shown the marvels thereof, so today the modern child is being shown the mysteries of nature, science, invention, and many other things that through pictures he can understand.

At the end of the school year last May teachers sent in lists of subjects they could teach to better advantage if they had pictures, and the date this year they wanted to use them. Some subjects included in these requests were: yeasts and molds; beavers; compressed air; birds native to Michigan.

Pictures are especially invaluable to the deaf child. They are also extensively used in other special schools. A boy, for instance, who does not easily comprehend verbal instructions may be given a saw and a hammer and shown a picture illustrating how to use them, and he is off, confident of success.

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A Small Boy and His Monitor

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

A parent has inquired how to arouse her children's interest in the Monitor. My experience along this line may be helpful.

About two years ago I began to take the Monitor. My son, who was not quite nine years of age, read of his own volition the column conducted by Rufus Steele and the "funnies." Then, if he were around and I happened to be reading something particularly interesting, I would read it aloud. But he was missing a great deal this way. I then began marking sentences, paragraphs, or whole articles for his attention, which later I read to him. Now, he reads all these marked passages himself, often reading a complete article in which I have marked only a few paragraphs. The material marked covers all fields: national, international, English, stories, metaphysical article, business, poetry, flying, and the material on the Daily Features page.

The Monitor is never stale. For this reason the papers can be read at any time, and sometimes a half dozen copies accumulate before my son finds an opportunity to read them. He is not compelled to read them—he wants to read them.

At first I used a crayon for marking, but I now use the blue chalk "Bible" and "Science and Health" markings. These chalk marks can be easily removed if the article is to be clipped. (Incidentally, the chalks and eraser are from a Monitor advertisement.)

My son has a fine collection of articles and pictures covering a wide field. As a matter of fact, his collection has grown to such proportions that we shall have to arrange some sort of filing system for them since there are too many to mount in scrapbooks.

If this mother is start marking her paper and then reading aloud to her boys, I know their interest will be aroused. At first, she can bear in mind the things in which the boys are particularly interested or about which they are studying in school.

The Monitor is of inestimable worth in connection with school work. In all the notebooks which my son has had to make up for school, covering various subjects, I believe he has received the highest marks with one exception. That exception was a notebook on Japan.

The highest mark was given a Japanese pupil. The notebook on music which was made up recently, contained the articles by Mr. Slonimsky, and "Behind the Scenes With an Orchestra," etc. This material is so fine that the teacher asked from what paper the articles were clipped. She is keeping this notebook for work with other classes and my son plans to order duplicate copies of it.

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beautiful, that interest was extraordinarily keen. Son, being always interested in things around him, was fascinated from the first. Home-sickness presented itself—when other parents came to visit their children—but was quickly and easily met. Swimming, hikes, handicraft and innumerable experiences, only to be had in such country, made each day a venture of new-to-be-forgotten happiness for him. Horseback riding simply enthralled him.

At least once a week each child wrote home. Those, as yet unable to write themselves, "dictated" their letters to one of their supervisors—one whose main duty was just that—attending to their correspondence. Among my choicest possessions are his carefully "dictated" letters, one of which I now bring out to share; his few words always gave to me a very complete and graphic picture: "When I go horseback riding I ride Bess. She is a big black horse and is always with behind the others." Also, "I go swimming every day when I don't go horseback riding. I dived off the diving board feet first this morning and Mr. R. caught me so I wouldn't drown." And this letter is signed—"Happy love and kisses"—with the usual childish circles and X's all over the page.

At the end of the season we drove up to get him and I shall never forget my first picture of him there. He did not know that we had arrived in camp, so we walked over under those gorgeous big trees to their swimming pool, not a square-sided cement one, but a beautiful natural one, and came up behind him sitting quietly alone, playing by the water. When he turned to see us standing there (we had enjoyed the quiet picture several minutes ourselves) did he turn and fairly leap toward us as he would have been wont to do previously, at home in the city? No! He came quietly and with polite—expressing joy and happiness—to the extent of tear-filled eyes—but we knew instantly that here was a different lad. We spent that day with him in the trees and timber country, driving and walking, and always being quietly shown by him the places of interest, hearing of their hikes and the many experiences and joys of his summer. The dignity, beauty and peace of these surroundings had really brought out in him something of those very same qualities. He had learned much. I almost wished he might stay on. With all of his eagerness, his return home, to see his little sister, and the many other accustomed things, still I knew that he, too, looked back at those trees with a sense of something akin to real affection—a real love for the beautiful.

He has never forgotten that summer, though several years have since passed. So to me and to him such an experience off to the deep woods, under careful and loving guidance, not only teaches lasting lessons, but brings more of joy and happiness to everyone concerned than any other possible type of vacation or summer work. (Mrs. J. S. W.)

Camp Letter Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

In our family one short season at camp has meant so much of happiness that I am grateful for the opportunity of sharing.

Son was not quite five years old at the time and had never been away from me more than a few days at a time. Camp would mean at least two months apart, for he would go up into the "Big Trees," some distance away. My thought was, to ease, however, for the woman to be in charge of the little boys about son's age, was a most loving person. Those little boys really came to be "her" boys.

The main portion of the journey was by train (itself offering much of interest to the children) followed by a long bus ride up to the camp itself. Everything was so new, so

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

those of Germany nor permit Germany to increase its arms to their own dimensions. Germany was impatient and bold.

Disarmament might conceivably stand a better chance today with the new French Government and a pro-League British Government prepared to make the collective peace system a living fact. A strong collective system might persuade Hitler to make his disarmament overture very genuine.

Most 'Mc's'—Prince Edward Island Lists Names

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—The names of about one-quarter of Prince Edward Island's residents are "Mc"—something, the Associated Press reported.

The most recent provincial directory lists more than 25,000 names, 6,000 of which start with "Mc." McDonald predominates.

Zeppelin—Champions of Dirigible Encouraged

Comfort undreamed of a few years ago served the 51 passengers of the great new zeppelin, the Hindenburg, which crossed the Atlantic from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., in a west-bound record just under 62 hours.

Aviation has produced speed that in many instances is more than is needed. Today aviation puts exclamation points after two words—"luxury and comfort!"

One passenger landing in the Von Hindenburg said: "It was hard sometimes to realize during the trip that one was not on an ocean liner... the spacious social hall... dining room, writing saloon... the passenger space distributed over two decks, upper and lower... the cabins, small... but of the type... on small ocean craft."

Airships or Airplanes?

Such comfort, augmented by the safety of the Zeppelin, with its long cruising range, offset the fact that its speed of 80 miles an hour is half of that possible with a flying boat of the China Clipper type. Thus has run the arguments of the Zeppelin proponents.

One American factory at least today has plans for flying boats which will accept this challenge. Says Igor Sikorsky, the Russian designer, "One hundred and fifty miles an hour is fast enough for any purpose for some time. We are working along lines of more comfort."

Thus a ship twice the size of the China Clipper, having comfortable cabins with showers, a dining saloon two decks high, with dance space in the center, equipped for use as a motion picture theater, and featuring observation galleries around the top would afford comfort and luxury, plus enough speed to make the Atlantic crossing an affair of 24 to 36 hours.

The Graf's Record

Arrival of the Von Hindenburg recalls the faithful performance of the Graf Zeppelin in its many trips across the South Atlantic, which takes most of the glamour of the journey of the trip. Immediately thoughts go to the possibilities of regular services and vacations in Europe lengthened by saving nearly a week in travel time.

The Future?

Finally, one man's eyes lighted with particular joy today. He was Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, American dirigible commander, who has led the fight for this type of ship in the United States.

His efforts to make the dirigible idea succeed were somewhat blighted when both the Macon and Akron were lost.

But nothing succeeds like success. On the wave of enthusiasm generated by the Von Hindenburg's successful cross-ocean trip, the opportunities of lifting high again the torch long carried by Commander Rosendahl were as rosy as today as the tints which lighted the New York skyscrapers as the long silver shadow slid over the metropolis in the wee hours of the morning.

Munitions—National Control Decried

London—Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Imperial Defense Committee, has taken a position in regard to the armament industry very similar to that taken by the minority of the Nye Munitions Committee. He is opposed to nationalization of the munitions trade; he believes it would be dangerous; he concedes that it might be all right if the threat of war were not so imminent. He recommended to the Royal Arms Inquiry that the best system would be national control of armaments on internationally agreed lines. The Nye Committee minority, of which Senator Vandenberg was one, recommended control for American munitions. The Nye majority went further and urged nationalization of the industry. It now remains to be seen what the Royal Arms Committee will report.

Lithuania—Elections on Democracy Scheduled

Kaunas, Lithuania—Democracy, dammed up since 1926, may soon flow freely again in Lithuania. The Associated Press reports to have learned from authoritative sources that a national election to restore parliamentary government is to be held June 9 and 10. When, in 1926, Lithuania turned from democracy as a result of a military coup against a liberal parliament, democracy seemed to have sustained another blow.

President Smetona, gentle of manner, ruled like a dictator through successive terms. Head of the Nationalist Government, Smetona softly turned toward Fascism in 1931 when he outlawed opposition parties. Smetona, however, has held to a creed of gradualism for the Lithuanians who are relatively new in self-government. He may now have decided the time to be ripe for democracy to resume its interrupted course. France, deeply repudiated, Fascism, so has Spain, Britain made short shift of it. The pendulum may have turned.

Socialist Right Plans Convention in New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Right Wing Socialists will receive a call for a state convention "sometime in June or July" to form a new party in New York "along broad Democratic lines," according to Louis Waldman, Old Guard Socialist state chairman. This split with the Left Wing element, headed by Norman Thomas "was made inevitable by the reckless action of the national executive committee in ousting from the party over 300 members in this State and in following a policy of alliance with the Communist Party, as evidenced by the United Front May Day parade between the Communists and the Thomas Left-Wing Party," Mr. Waldman remarked in an address at a dinner by the Jewish Socialist Verband here last night.

Appeal to All Liberals

He spoke in reply to Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Left Wing Socialist state chairman, who has come out strongly against a split and has appealed for harmony. He declared that Dr. Laidler was "being used" by the Left Wing group to carry out their wishes to make Mr. Thomas Socialist candidate for President and at the same time bring the party in closer alliance with the Communist Party.

"The Old Guard," Mr. Waldman acknowledged, "will organize a new party and will present to the voters of the State its principles and platform. This party will seek to make its appeal to the broad masses, to the white-collar workers, trade unionists, unorganized manual workers, farmers and social-minded and liberty-loving people generally."

Communists Barred
"Communists, either individually or in groups, will definitely not be admitted."

A party of labor and farmers in the United States must concern itself with problems in this country, the needs and the welfare of its people. It must abandon bickering and division of opinion over this or that tenet or this or that policy involving other countries. It must not be doctrinaire. It must be political in a true sense. The good of the American people must be its main concern."

Restraint Urged To Assure Radio Liberty of Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Freedom of speech may be expected ultimately to be restricted if that freedom is abused, in the opinion of Lenox B. Lohr, president, and M. H. Aylesworth, vice-chairman of the board, of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Lohr and Mr. Aylesworth, in a joint statement placed before the tenth annual meeting of their company's advisory council here yesterday, warned persons who demand unlimited freedom of speech that their demands for special privilege may result in an abuse which may bring undesirable restriction.

"Among all the countries of the world, freedom of speech is less restricted in the United States than elsewhere," the statement says. "By its wise use, and not its abuse, it will remain so."

Before the Conventions

Mr. Lohr and Mr. Aylesworth reiterated their company's policy with regard to the radioact of political speeches.

"Until the national conventions of the various parties take place," they said, "it is necessary for us to make that separation clear and distinct. With the facilities at our command, we endeavor before such conventions to present as fairly as is humanly possible both sides of public issues discussed in and out of Congress, by state legislatures, or even by city assemblies."

"After the nominating conventions, we adhere to the same rule, with this exception, that we allocate and sell time to political organizations or candidates who wish to use it for reaching the public."

Proportions

"This policy, in contrast to other countries, where political discussion is restricted to relatively few hours, divided according to party strength or simply to one party, brings out again the principle of freedom under the American system, found nowhere else in the world."

The statement declares that radio has come to be "a growing force for national peace" and that it could be made "the most effective weapon against war."

National Broadcasting Company programs, the statement says, are now divided 50.5 per cent to "light entertainment," 24.4 per cent to educational subjects and 25.1 per cent to "cultural development" subjects, with music taking 63.3 per cent of the total broadcasting time and the spoken word 36.7 per cent.

Duquoin Wins Debate

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 9 (P)—Duquoin, Ill., high school defeated Carrollton, Mo., 5 to 0, here yesterday to win the National Forensic League tournament debate championship.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for first four lines; 20c for each additional line. Minimum space, one week. All ads must be prepaid. Write or call for details. Write or call for details. Write or call for details.

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United States and Canada

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WALNUT 4932 805 WM. OLIVER BLDG.

BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET
MAON

MAON
Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAON, GA.

UNION DRY GOODS CO.
Complete
Department Store
417 CHERRY STREET
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

MACON

(Continued)

A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete
Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 Second Street

HUCKABEE AUTO CO.
BUICK — OLDSMOBILE
PONTIAC
CADILLAC — LA SALLE
690 Third Street

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING
When You Need Electrical Work, Fixtures, Wiring and Supplies
Call

MORRIS PUTZEL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 3886 519 Cherry Street

STRONG SHOE CO.
Comfortable
and Stylish Shoes
Allen A. and Majid Hosiery
Phone 410 360 SECOND ST.

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
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NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses
Handled
Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Relies on Reliance

Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES
TILLMAN'S GROCERIES
No. 1, 900 E. Trade Street
No. 2, 500 N. Tryon Street

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada
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Those ensuring advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address, and letters addressed to Box 1, RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET
WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to the Mother Church. Address: SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 44 Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
"PARIS-MONT" Route 33, rue Engen; home, like daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

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A. BIANCONI-NEUKOMM
PHILATEL
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS
PARIS-English lessons and conversation; also French children or adults. MISS HALL-ALCO, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse XV (Littre 12 50)

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GOLDENWILDE, 101, rue de la Chapelle; Swiss chalet or flat. Apply P. ZIMMERMAN, 101, rue de la Chapelle.

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COPENHAGEN
CHR. C. SOLTADTHS SUC'S
(G. SPILLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbrokade 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

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ELIMORSEV & CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CHINDERS
Industri Brande (Coast)
ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6785
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for "Lands- og Hjemmets"

HOLLAND

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Woning - Inrichting
KERMER & POWELS
(Furniture)
Meubelmakers
Stoffeers
Behangers
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

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Family-Hotel — Pension
"VICTOR HAAS"
Riouwstraat 182-184
Central Heating
Rooms with running hot and cold water

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer, Timmer-Metel-Smid
Sanitair Verhuizingen
Onderhoudwerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weide van Dyckveldstr. 11, 73, 75a
Tel. 554950 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradsdijk 2 and 3
BONTWERKER "DUINOORD"
SANDIG-LUDGEN
FURS — PELTVEREN
Remodeling—Moderniseringen
157 Laan v. Meerdorff Tel. 335231

COOP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsesstr. 112 (Damen-Groenendaal)
Tel. 112174 (4 lyen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENS MIDDELEN
Provisions

BAARS LAG'S
BOUWBEVEEG—Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahndstraat 15-17 Tel. 779433

NORWAY

OSLO

Ch. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3
KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertensstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539
Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 Tel. 23.208
Founded 1837
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 83
(Bookbinding)

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sörman's
Stureplan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electrolux, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Lagerström's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Nortullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
allé i
dantiger
MATERIALS
Gentlemen's
Clothing
Gentlemen's
Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality
SWEDISH SILVERWARE AND
FINE JEWELRY OF DISTINCTION
by
W. A. BOLIN
Court Jeweller of Sweden
Formerly crown Jeweller to the Russian
Imperial Court
STUREGATAN 12, STOCKHOLM
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Colombus
NORRMALMSTORG
KAFFEBULLEN
Östermalmsgatan 4
Cakes, Pastries, Bread, etc.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED
GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllagatan 10, Tel. 673380, 673923
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Pripps Ode of Rose Soap
H. BLOMBERG
JÄRNÄFFÄR A. B.
BISLÖTSGATAN 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna were a specialty.
Copper Articles

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties
and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

Frau GSCHWIND
Dornacherstrasse 150
Maschinen-Stoperei
Machine Darning
GLASEREI und
EINRAHMUNGSGESCHÄFT
CAMILLE MEYER-NUSSBERGER
7, Totengässlein, Tel. 49.555
(Glasier)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.018, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for display advertisements from Switzerland in the news section

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES
BADAN & CIE
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
BUISON-PAISANT
8 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

(Continued)

CHARCUTERIE FINE
—BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)
Mollenhof
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPF
WOLLE
UNTERWASCHES
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSTRICKEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOPPELGAASSE 4
ZEITLOCKENLAUBE 4

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices.
Excellent service
MUZZGRABEN
Speciality Shop
for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3
KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertensstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539
Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 Tel. 23.208
Founded 1837
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 83
(Bookbinding)

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521
E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumay)
Münzgraben 4
Niedrigstrasse 4
Gloves, Stockings, Ties,
Scarves

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516
GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Köhler
Chocolates

BIEL

CORSETS
Spezialgeschäft
M. Wiedmer
Nidaugasse 74 Biel

Tschäppät
Au Menage Pratique
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36
FRANZ KUHN
(Stationery)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55
Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 42.78 PRIVAT 28.25
EPICERIE

E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterter Quai 43
WERKLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS
Bäckerei/Conditorei
FR. RUFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstrasse 5
GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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GALERIES CENTRALES
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TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
BUISON-PAISANT
8 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

(Continued)

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
GENÈVE
Articles de ménage
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra
COIFFURE and BEAUTE
Ladies Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Telephone 24.578
Grande Boucherie du Rond-Point
LOUIS DUROSIER
ANGLE RUE DE GAROUGE 1
The Best Meat
at the Lowest Price
Cooking and Heating
by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories,
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
LAVOIR AND FRY
DEMEANGEMENTS
Transport of Pianos
JEAN RIOTTON
7 Rue Lombard (près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

LAUSANNE

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (Mazout)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012
WHEN you visit Europe write this address on the back of your ticket—
PERRENOUD & CIE
2 Rue Pépinet, Lausanne
For First Class Watches and Repairs
CONSERVES—FRUITS—LEGUMES
Fresh fruit and vegetables
received daily.
HENRI MEGROZ
6, Grotte, 6 Tel. 23.949
Service à domicile
SALON DE COIFFURE
JEANNE COSY
88, AVENUE DE COUR, 88
HAIRDRESSING
AT MODERATE PRICES

MÜRREN

FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Sporthouse
Specialist for Hand-Made Sports
Shoes and Mountaineering Boots,
ready-made and made to measure.
Marque "KANDAHAR"

NEUCHÂTEL

MELLES, R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 52.815
Joli choix de Chapeaux clairs.
SUMMER HATS
Runs in stockings neatly mended.

THUN

J. R. BÄHLERS Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
High Class CHINA and CRYSTAL

ZÜRICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.

H. RÜEGG-PERRY &
The House for Carpets,
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs
Beurer
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz
SILK, SILK GOODS,
WOOLLEN
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZÜRICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large
Assortment of Travelling Articles
and Ladies' Handbags.

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
Verkauf der ELITE-CREME
Das bestbewährte Universal Reinigungs-
und Poliermittel für jede Hausfrau
ERNST HAGENBUCHER
Tel. 375 AU-Zürich
(Elite Polishing Cream)

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstr. 43 Tel. 28.841. Zürich 8
(Upholsterer and Decorator)
CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Urianstrasse-Lintheschergasse
F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zürich 1 Telephone 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports
Wear, Handknitted Blouses and
Jumpers, Scarves—Latest Styles

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

For Everything Electrical
Try
CLEMENT MARSH
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Installations and Repairs a Specialty
49 HENRY STREET PHONE 101
Groceries, Provisions,
High-Class Confectionery
PRINGLES
Phone 1733 Box 646
CORNER ALIWA AND ZASTRON STS.
Fill Up at Our Atlantic Bouvier

CAPE TOWN

Elephorn
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS
Cape Town's
most popular
Store
Cleghorns
The most
popular
Store in
Johannesburg
Cleghorns
Port
Elizabeth's
most popular
Store
Cleghorns
CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth
Graham Hall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis,
Billiards, etc.
Under the management of
Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568
Young's Provision Stores
(Pty.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
85 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town
and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Godard's, Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post
Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell
Soups, Rinsol, Rumsford Baking Powder.
Head Office and Works
Phone 8-1648 3 Draklov St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Laundresses,
Cleaners and Dyers

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, After-
noon and Evening Gowns, and dainty
Underwear go to
LEDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
123 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)
For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine
and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSUR-
ANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Tel. 2-3555
SEA POINT
THE HOME MADE
CANDY KITCHEN
for Pure Home-made Sweets
and Chocolates
11, REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT

DURBAN

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialties: Sausages, Polony,
Waverly Hams and Bacon,
Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market Phone 20221
When Buying Flowers Try:
HOWDENS
(Manageress: MISS MOLLY MILLS)
FLORISTS-NURSERYMEN-SEEDSMEN
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations—Distinctive Quality and Service
Phone 4520 Residence, 8854
353 West Street

JOHANNESBURG

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS
and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480
Only Address:
Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at
prices which ensure a big saving every
time you purchase a pair at our Store

SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sack's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET
MCCULLAGH & BOWWELL
For QUALITY Goods
at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete
Outfitters and Tailors
44 RUSSELL STREET

NEW YORK

STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
35 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

MISS BECK
LONDON - PARIS
FASHIONS
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
Heath's Bldg., cor. Von Brandis and
Pritchard Sts. Phone 22-6451

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

(Continued)

Geen & Richard
126 MARKET STREET
for
Bedroom Suites
Office Furniture
Carpets and Rugs
Linoleums
Furnishing Fabrics
Vi-Spring Mattresses
Grünow Radio
Transvaal Agents for
ZENITH RADIOS
Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stoll, G. Van Digglen
and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hopworth's Bldg.,
70 Pritchard Street
The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co.
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET
Henswoods
are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China,
Electrical Goods, Fancy
Goods, Tools and Domest-
ic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

PIETERMARITZBURG
For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things
to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville, Phone 2773
F. W. LAWRENCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small
Nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable
Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G.P.O.) Phone 3168

KEAN'S
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
China, Crockery,
On the Corner of
Ph

THE strength and the happiness of a man consists in finding out the way in which God is going, and going that way, too.—H. W. BEECHER.

Daily Features

NEVER respect men for their riches, but rather for their philanthropy; we do not value the sun for its height, but for its use.—BAILEY.

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Golden Arrow' Blends Popular Film Ingredients

By E. C. S.



Raymond Massey

In H. G. Wells's "Things to Come"

The Country Beyond (20th-Fox)—From a James Oliver Curwood story of the Canadian outdoors, with grandeur of sweep in the winter scenes, and a melodramatic romance between a fur trader's daughter and a mounted policeman. It is too cute the way she makes sport of his efforts to take her into custody as a smuggler's confederate. Rochelle Hudson and Robert Kent are the central figures in this game of postoffice across the snows. Alan Dinehart, as the smuggler and Buck, the dog star of "The Call of the Wild," put some iron into the proceedings.

The Golden Arrow (Warner)—Poor boy marries rich girl to oblige her by keeping fortune hunters at bay. Then they fall in love but can't be happy because as a scrupulous young man he can look forward only to divorce under such an arrangement. The ingenious authors neatly solve the difficulty, thereby providing a romantic romance in an atmosphere of luxury. Bette Davis moves jauntily through the story as the girl and is assisted in dispensing glamour by George Brent. The film comes to a tasty finish with a general distribution of black eyes among the less pleasant persons in the story.

The House of a Thousand Candles (Republic)—Meredith Nicholson's thrice-familial story is replaced by a fresh carrier for a good time. In a romance that prettily well matches E. Phillips Oppenheim's story, a courier who stops the world war that was to begin tomorrow night, carrying a message from Downing Street to Geneva. For an interval he is delayed, what with a lady crook getting the papers and the head of the international spy ring (Irving Pichel) putting him on the spot. How the nice girl of the story, played by Mae Clarke, pries open the dilemma must not be told.

I Married a Doctor (Warner)—With disarming frankness the studio renames Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street," having discarded most of his story. What remains is little more than a temporary marital rift between Dr. Kennicott and his bride from the city, her innocent interest in people and civic betterment being given unjust interpretation by the mean-spirited townspeople. Josephine Hutchinson's winning personality finds unhampered expression in the simplified new version of Dr. Kennicott's character. Pat O'Brien, Ross Alexander, Guy Kibbee and Louise Fazenda satisfy in typical assignments.

Man Hunt (Warner)—The convict's story that he broke jail to visit his mother, deceives the clever but tender-hearted schoolteacher, so she hides him from the posse which is headed by Hank Dawson of the weekly Clarion's staff. When it comes out that the local bank is to be robbed, she helps Hank capture the gangster and score an A. P. beat. As well oiled as ever is

Facts About the Bible

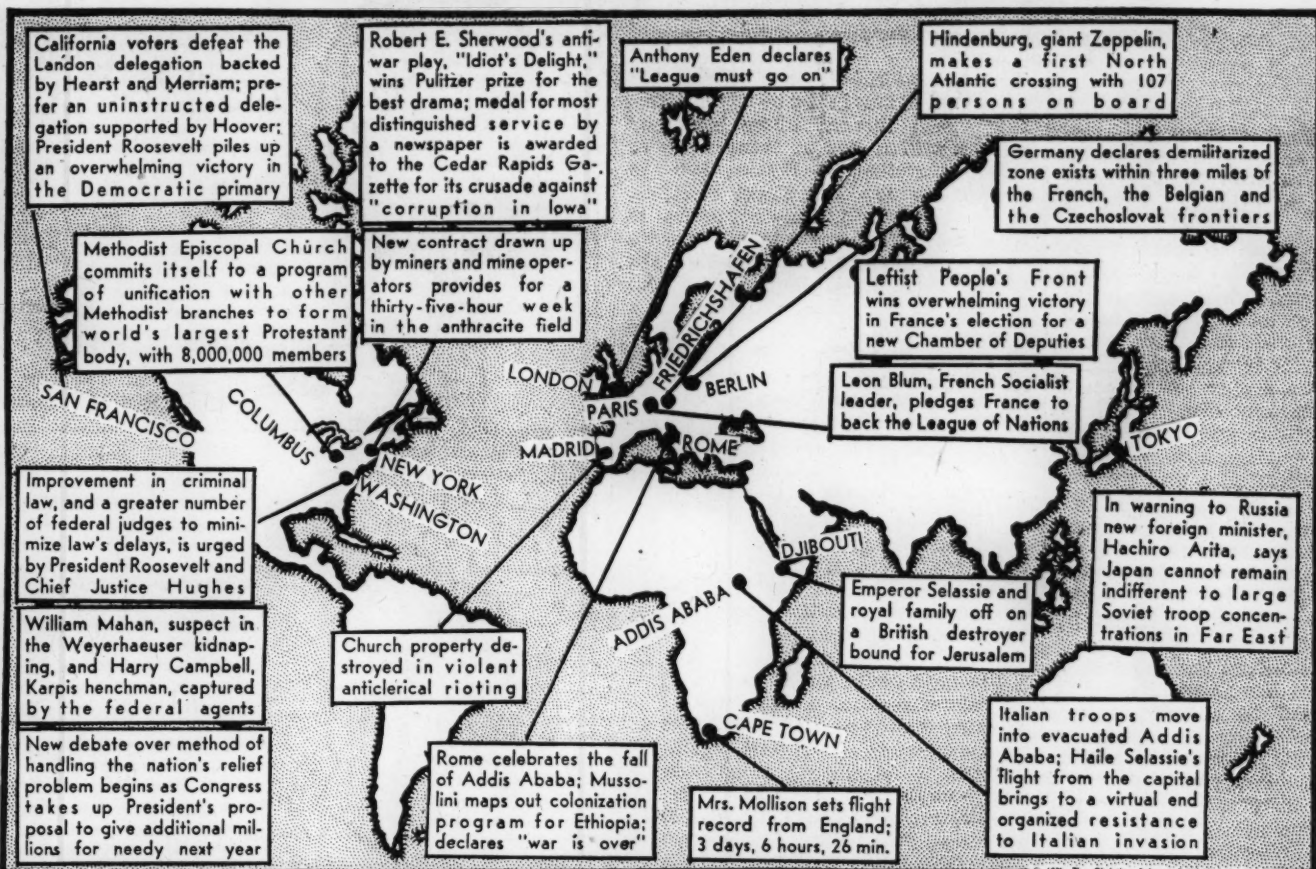
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEBMAN, M. A.

The Biblical 'Penny'

THE word uniformly rendered "penny" in both the Authorized and English Revised Versions, is *denarius*, which in its turn came originally from the Latin *denarius*. Now the value of the "denarius" in the New Testament period was approximately 94d (for 10 cents), and for that reason the translation "shilling," suggested by the American Revisers, more nearly represents the face value of this coin than does the rendering "penny." Thus we find Moffatt and other modern translators using the term "shilling" in, for example, the famous passage in which the Master asked for one of the "pennies" ("shillings") used for tribute, reminding his opponents that they should "render . . . unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's" (Luke 20:24).

The statement that the "householder" in the parable hired his laborers for "a penny a day" (Matt. 20:2) becomes more understandable when we substitute the word "shilling," especially when we realize that as a rule the purchasing power of money in the Biblical period was higher than is the case with its modern equivalent.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue



When troubles plan to visit to stay awhile and sup, me, I rush inside my castle, and pull the drawbridge up.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which will be held for each contribution accepted.

The Maidless Hostess

ON THE back of each placecard write a service for each guest to perform at the holiday meal. But these must be kept secret, and no announcement whatever made when they are to be performed—each guest follows his directions.

One may read: "Remove fruit cups when everyone is ready." Another reads: "When fruit cup service is finished, and assistant is seated, bring in the soup." Of course the hostess or someone must be in the kitchen at certain times to have things ready. Still another suggestion: "Refill cider glasses when necessary."

Everything is so arranged and worded that no two guests are up at the same time. The smooth and mysterious serving of the dinner is a delightful surprise—Grace D. Jackson, Maplewood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Like Papa

"Daddy won't be home to dinner this evening, Willie, so you will have to take his place."

"Do you mean I'll have to read the paper at the table?"

Obedient

Father: "First of all, my boy, realize that my time is limited. Secondly, say what you want. Thirdly, be short."

Son: "Well, dad, first, I do. Secondly, I will. Thirdly, I am."—London Opinion.

Unusual Sight

Two Irishmen came to a railroad crossing. The gates were down. Stopping the car, they settled down until the train should pass, but both were soon asleep.

With thundering wheels the express dashed past, causing them to open their eyes.

"I say," said one, "wasn't that a well-lighted village we passed through?"

"Yes," yawned his companion, "and did you notice that the first house was on fire?"—El Paso World News.

One of Them

Author: "Here's the manuscript of my new story, and I tell you plainly, two hundred won't buy it."

Editor: "I don't doubt it—I'm one of them."—Pastime Scrapbook.

Halfway Up

My nephew came running into the house, exclaiming, "I lost my penny over by the big house!"

Pointing, I said, "You mean that big brick house?"

"No, this house has bricks only up to its knees."—Mrs. E. R. S., in New Mode.

Badly Handicapped

An old-time Democrat who blinks at his party's program, wondering what it is all about, says he feels like the venerable clerk at one of the Oxford University chapels. Some graduates stopped at the chapel and, seeing that the old-timer was still hanging on, remarked that he must have seen many of the great preachers of his day.

"Indeed I have," replied the old-timer. "I have heard them all, and thank God, I am a Christian still."—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Brotherhood

WHEN only a few weeks past two years of age, a little boy was taught by his Sunday schoolteacher, "I love everybody, and everybody loves me."

This so greatly impressed him that he requested it be included in his daily prayers. So daily he has clung to this loving thought of brotherhood.

Recently, this little boy found himself in a hospital as the result of an automobile mishap. His mother, each day, was informed of his callers during her absence. One day the report was as follows: "Mr. —, flagman at the railroad crossing; Mr. —, the garbage man; Mr. —, the ashman; and Mr. —, the president of the — bank."

Does not this incident point the way to the brotherhood of man?

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. With many slyly stationed y's, crypts may sorely try the wise; But if persistence you employ, haply my crypts may yield you joy.

2. T. Aha, Arena, Theatre, Antic, Arc, E.

3. Ropes, Poser, Spore, Prose, Pores.

4. Punishment.

5. In no sense A broad, by mark twain, (Innocents Abroad, by Mark Twain.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Antipode

Although the Latin plural form, "antipodes" (always pronounced an-tip-o-dee), originally had no singular, we have provided one; and we pronounce it with accent on the first syllable, an-tih-pode (a and i short, o long).

"Antipodes" came to us through the Latin, from the Greek anti, "opposite," and pous, "foot"—hence, something exactly opposite or contrary. Plato understood the earth to be round, having accepted the teaching of Thales (who lived about 200 years earlier), and he used the Greek form of the word to describe those whose feet were diametrically through the earth—opposite to his; to those living on the exact opposite side of the globe. For example, a point off the southwestern coast of Australia would be the antipodes of Boston, not a point directly through the northern hemisphere.

Thus the thought of the word is something more than "different" or "unlike"; it means the diametrical opposite, the exact opposite.

Beatific

Be-a-tih-ik (e long, a as in sofa, each i short).

Entity

En-tih-ty (vowels short). An entity has real being, real existence, real substance; it is not here today and gone tomorrow; it is, and continues everlastingly to be. The word is derived from the late Latin *entis* (in the genitive) "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." The Indo-Germanic root, incidentally, is *es*, "to be."

Epithet

The first e is quick-long as in create, debate, event, refer, recover, epitome, delineate, etc. It is what is called "the long e in an unaccented syllable."

Frailty

Two syllables, frai-ty.

Hadst

One syllable, like "wouldst" and "shouldst." Note, however, that a vowel establishes another syllable, as in the case of "wouldst" and "shouldst." Note, too, that when st is added to "received," "delivered," etc., it attracts the preceding e, making a syllable: re-civ-edst, deliv-er-edst, etc.

Longevity

Lon-jev-uh-ty (vowels short).

Opaque

O-pake (o as in obey, a long). There are three degrees of consistency of matter measured by the ease with which light passes through: First, that which is transparent (so clear that one sees through it readily); second, that which is translucent (such as frosted glass, which allows light to pass through, but cannot be seen through); and third, that which is opaque (so clouded that it is neither transparent nor translucent).

"Opaque" came to us, without change in spelling or sense, from the French, the word going back to the Latin *opacus*, "shady."

Savest

Two syllables.

Status

Long a.

A Flying Vacation

18

New York to New Orleans in 3½ Hours

THERE is a bare possibility that some day I may tire of relating my experience on the night test-flight; but I doubt it. So whenever you come to Boston and see three or four gathered together, with me in the midst, just cack an ear, and more than likely you will hear: "It was night. . . . And the pilot reached down and cut off one motor!" And someone who has heard the tale for the sixteenth time may try to stifle a yawn, and ask: "And were you dashed to pieces?"

But, to me, it was a thrilling experience; for it was then that the last of my doubts about flying were routed. Everything about air travel has been very matter of fact ever since.

Now we were taking aboard ever the other passengers, and shutting our cabin door on Atlanta. The sleek member of the great silver fleet" strained at the brakes, took off, and nosed up and away into the night—next stop, New Orleans.

We were flying at about 2500 feet; and it was not long before we encountered an upper haze. The light of the moon and stars sifted through with indifferent paleness—it was a murkiness with just enough skimmed milkiness seeping into it to make it a no-man's-land of night.

Shortly after 8 o'clock we were passing over the sparkling lights of Montgomery, Ala. From there on there would be nothing to see except an occasional flicker of light from a farm window; so I settled back to read. And I read with a new calmness and poise and assurance, because I knew I was safe. The hushed rumble of the motors was not in the least disturbing—yet we were streaking along at almost three miles a minute.

I had left Newark at 2:10 p. m. The wind had been bitter, and my topcoat had seemed to be a necessity. Scarcely seven hours had passed, and I was in "the deep South"—and I had unbuckled my vest. At 9:40 we were landing at the famed Shushan Airport, at New Orleans. This was, of course, central time; so our elapsed time was 8½ hours.

It is a fast train that can make the journey in 3½ hours.

By stepping on the gas, I might have driven the distance in 3½ days.

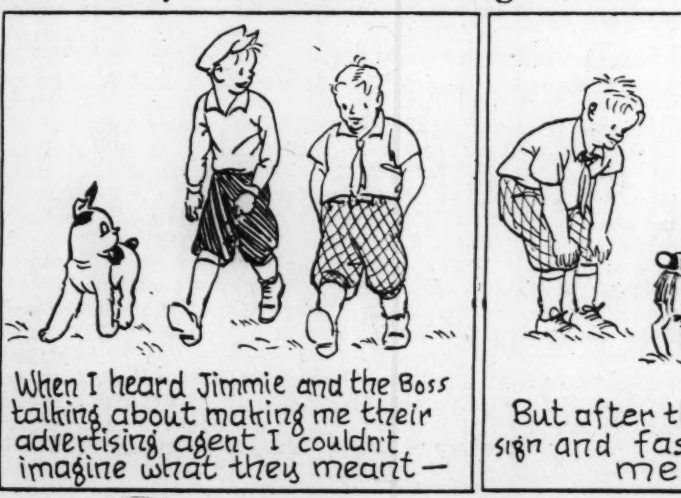
Good old New Orleans! The Capital of Gaiety, the Mecca for devotees of Creole cooking, the headquarters of charm and hospitality, is now only a step from New York.—Daily Features Editor.

(To be continued)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Doodleducks Hear From an Old Friend



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—On the Job



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—On the Job



Editorials

Patterning the Divine

The World's Week

SOMETHING akin to that emotion which impelled Moses to shatter the tablets on which the Commandments had been inscribed has swept through the world this week. Disillusion that the nations have fallen short of fulfilling the advanced concept of law embodied in the League of Nations has impelled many to drop those tablets on which they had inscribed inwardly cherished hopes of the establishment of world law.

The difficulties encountered by efforts to establish law or to extend its influence are attributable only in part to human selfishness. Even in their selfishness people can see that law is desirable. On the other hand those quite unselfishly devoted to the ideal of law frequently fail to comprehend two facts, the understanding of which is necessary to the success of law.

One of these facts was put to the American Law Institute, in annual session in Washington this week, by the United States Supreme Court's Chief Justice:

When we deal with questions relating to law we do not suddenly rise into a stratosphere of icy certainty.

Mr. Hughes's observation should help to dispel one popular misconception—that human law is fully expressed in its letter and that only a knowledge of what has been written down as law is necessary to enable one to pass judgment. Human law is completely expressed only as it is applied, and the nuances of meaning in words and phrases are as numerous as circumstances themselves.

The other fact is that human law of itself is insufficient to insure obedience. The very uncertainty of this law to which Mr. Hughes directs our attention is illustrated in three aspects of the week's news:

The capture by federal agents of Alvin Karpis, William Mahan and Harry Campbell, washing the slate of the United States' "public enemies" almost clean.

Reports that lawyers working for "Al" Capone's release from Alcatraz are attempting to make a case out of a flimsy technicality as to whether "a" judge or "the" judge should extend the tenure of a grand jury.

World-wide repercussions on the failure of the League to prevent gangsterism in international affairs.

Sometimes human law operates to pro-

tect society; sometimes it leaves loopholes for its abuse by anti-social persons or interests; usually in the international sphere it has been inadequate to meet a genuine crisis.

Failure of this law and consequent disrespect of it, whether in the lives of individuals or of nations, can nearly always be traced to a shortcoming that man-made rules share with all other man-made institutions. It is wanting in the infallible power of a higher law to command loyalty. Men may disagree about technicalities, methods and even many aims. On a few essentials, however, most people agree wholeheartedly, and these—justice, mercy, brotherliness, protection for the weak, for example—are spiritual, and hence universal, in their appeal. In the degree in which the Source of such elements is recognized and understood, mankind will succeed in reflecting them in human law, and in the degree in which their Principle is honored in human law will the strength of law be manifested.

The evident need to reorganize the system of collective law among nations—a need dramatized this week by the fall of Addis Ababa—presents a large-scale opportunity for re-examination of mankind's efforts to "pattern the divine" in law-making. The slowness of League members to apply sanctions was due in some measure to uncertainty as to their feasibility, and in some measure to national selfishness. A contrast to the operation of League law, and a contrast to the operation of law as described by Mr. Hughes is offered in a New Testament description of law:

The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

Out of his complete and demonstrable conception of law as based on God's goodness, Jesus said: "Thy will be done." Gradually and inevitably the world is turning to this higher sense of law. In personal and in world crises Christians are learning to rely on that ultimate law which is His will, and out of each experience in which they achieve for themselves a true reliance on God's law they bring an unfailing contribution to humanity's effort to make world law certain, and swift, and powerful.

A Poet's Pony Chaise

OF A Mr. Francis H. Green, an Englishman, the very English London Observer relates, that "one of his oddest transactions was when he sold Sir Walter Scott's pony carriage to Mr. Henry Ford." Just a plain statement of a simple act but what varied musings, philosophic and sentimental, it may stir.

Perhaps it was while driving in that modest equipage in the serene environs of his much loved Abbotsford, the poet's sequestered sylvan home on the impetuous Tweed's sloping, grass-grown banks, that Sir Walter thought of the stanza in the Lay of the Last Minstrel:

Dear to me is my bonny white steed;
Oft has he helped me at pinch of need.
Now running at the pony's head, now
darting after a scurrying pheasant, would
be the wolfhounds he loved so well, whose
miniature portraits in oil by Landseer—
gift of the artist to his friend—hang on
the poet's study wall.

Dallying in this speculative pleasaunce imagination lightly wanders to Carlyle's pensive philosopher, the amiable Herr Teufelsdröckh. How he would have ruminated in gentle discursiveness, weighing the increase or decrease in human contentment! With what wry humor he might have measured the restricted radius of Sir Walter's ambling ponycart with a modern motor jaunt of half a hundred miles in quest of a new, amusing place to dine, not a little of which strenuous displacement is due to a one-time Michigan mechanic.

Two men of different epochs, so contrasting, yet amazingly alike in the respect of inflexible perseverance. The Detroit engineer, hurdling high obstacles to transmute a concept into actuality; the Scottish minstrel, beating bankruptcy, incurred by his associates, sacrificing well-earned ease of mature years until creditors were paid.

Tout change mais rien ne change. A poet's chaise, passing from Abbotsford to Dearborn, links the eight-cylinder tempo of the twentieth century with the unhurried leisure of the reign of George the Fourth.

A Busier Britain

IMPROVEMENT in British trade and employment is holding its own. There were some who feared the peak of employment had been reached last December, and that the seasonal unemployment of midwinter would not be followed by a period better than the corresponding period of last year. But as it turned out, there were 411,000 more employed in March than a year ago and 1,216,000 more than three years ago. Total unemployment figures, though still high, had fallen to 1,881,531.

There are two reasons for regarding the situation with some satisfaction. In the first place it might have been supposed

that the alarms and excursions in Europe would prove so disturbing to confidence that trade of every kind (except that of the armament firms) would suffer a setback. No doubt there have been economic ill consequences following general unrest. But the movement toward recovery has overcome these adverse influences.

The second ground for satisfaction is that improvement has occurred in all the more important British trades, except coal-mining. It is manifest in the building industry, in iron and steel, engineering, the automobile trades, in wool, cotton, pottery—and even in shipbuilding.

This has happened without any spectacular program of public works on a huge scale. None the less, both the Government and other big spending agencies have been greatly influenced by recent demands for expenditure designed to promote work. There has been all over the country much more willingness to embark on reconstruction schemes, and these cumulatively have been producing big results. The building industry, for example, has been deliberately stimulated. The continuous progress toward recovery is, in part at least, due to conscious policy and the diffusion of a more enlightened economic doctrine.

Triumph in Toledo

TOLEDO has found a blade with which it hopes to cut the Gordian knot of strikes and lockouts that too frequently has bound the Ohio city, as it has so many American communities. Parenthetically, does the nation realize that these senseless conflicts between labor and capital in the United States have tripled in the last seven years?

The citizens of Toledo could have waited, like Micawber, for something to turn up. They could have stood supinely by, indefinitely, reaping most of the whirlwind sown by industrial strife and absorbing the losses as the ultimate consumers usually do. But this was a case where they couldn't "take it," or wouldn't.

Last November co-operation of the most enlightened thought in a plan said to have originated with Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, brought into being the Toledo Peace Board. The leading newspapers valiantly supported it. The effort has been to make it impartial. What are the results?

Two major strikes have been avoided, thereby keeping business moving and 2000 workers on the pay roll. Quite a few smaller ones have also been averted and a number settled. The Peace Board is entirely voluntary. Its impartial chairman is appointed by the United States Department of Labor, but its authority rests solely on the force of public opinion.

Toledo does not believe it has found a cure-all, but it does know that the plan has worked. Judging by results, Toledo's success in preventing disastrous clashes in industry through a community-supported authority is something for other communities to ponder.

Tutor to Mussolini

Book News of the Day

MACHIAVELLI is one of those cardinal figures in the history of European thought whose biography will be written two or three times in every generation. D. Erskine Muir in *MACHIAVELLI AND HIS TIMES* (London: Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) does not profess to have undertaken any original research or to have discovered fresh material, or to have found a new point of view about her subject. But there will always be a welcome for so accurate, so concise and so pleasantly written a book as this; and there is probably no better introduction to Machiavelli available to the English reader. Mrs. Muir gives an excellent sketch of his eventful though not particularly distinguished life, illustrated with quotations from his letters.

"The Prince" is, beyond doubt, one of the original books of the world, and Machiavelli is a typical figure of the Renaissance. The new age had awakened from the sleepy, uncritical acceptance of forms of thought and morality which had been handed down unchanged for a thousand years; and Machiavelli gave his contemporaries a new morality (if morality it can be called) which was the very expression of the new period. His inquiring mind rudely brushed aside the vague ideals of altruism to which men did lip-service and no more. He found a new ideal in the state, first in the little sixteenth-century city-state as he knew it, then in the prophetic vision of a united Italy.

For though Machiavelli believed that princes acted, and should act, from purely selfish motives, and should never allow themselves to be deterred by moral considerations from the pursuit of their own interest, he assumed the fundamental rule of self-sacrifice to the needs of the state. Thus does the materialist find himself betrayed to the claims of a surreptitious and spurious idealism, without which no man, however consciously and deliberately immoral, can think or exist.

The world has often been reminded that Signor Mussolini is a self-avowed pupil of Machiavelli, though Machiavelli's most recent Italian biographer, Signor Janni, assures us that the Duce is a mere clumsy, brutal imitation of the subtle Florentine. There is indeed a plausible case for claiming Machiavelli as the progenitor not only of the extreme forms of modern nationalism and totalitarian state, but of a whole series of political philosophers from Hobbes to Hegel; and among the rulers prior to Signor Mussolini who are known to have studied his maxims are the Emperor Charles V, Christina of Sweden and Frederick the Great. The Anglo-Saxon world has never taken kindly to his doctrines, being perhaps repelled by his stark intellectualism; but among the Latins his influence is not yet a spent force.

E. H. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Need of Keeping Informed

By Frank L. Parrin

THOSE who listened to or have since read the radio-cast interview with Governor Landon of Kansas on Thursday evening last probably will agree with him that the great need of the hour is that the people of the United States inform themselves, or permit themselves to be informed regarding the administrative policies of the existing government.

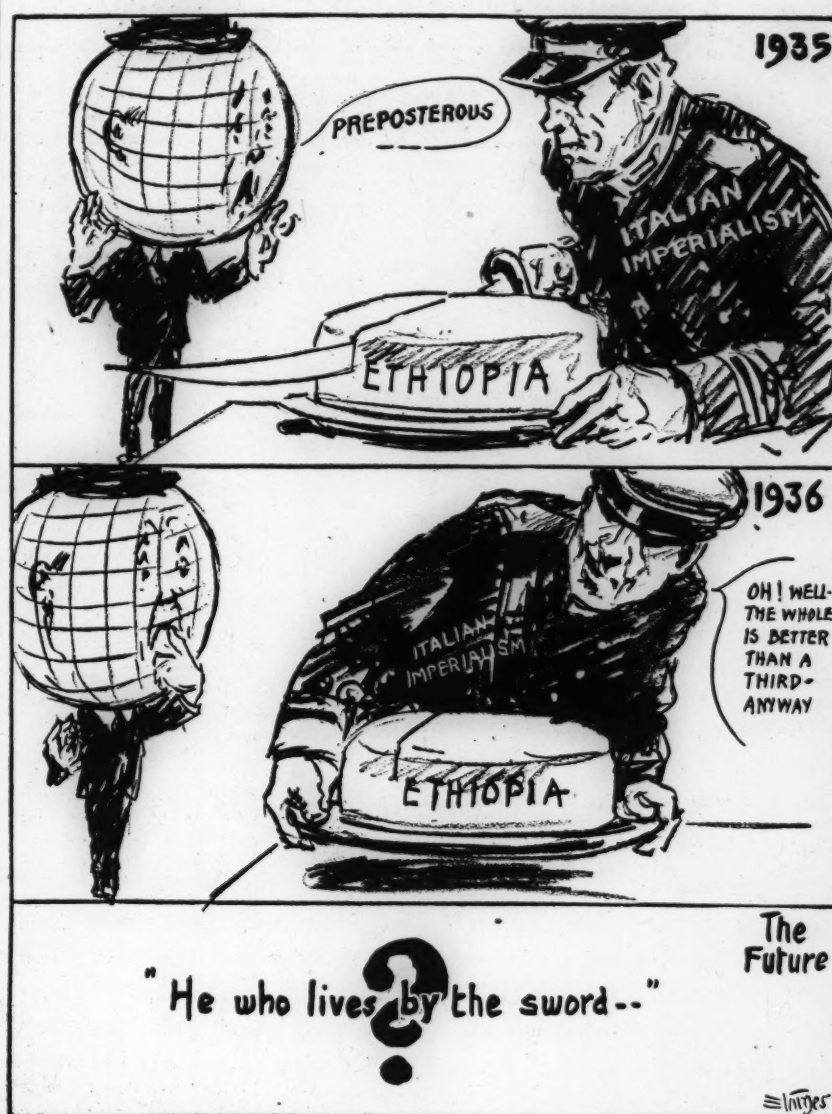
The Governor pledged himself to carry on, in his still unannounced candidacy for the nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, a campaign, not of mere promises, but one of education, that all the people may be brought to a realization of what he regards as the economic dangers which threaten them.

It is encouraging to observe that in expressing this need and in proposing to meet it, Mr. Landon wisely refrained from any effort to appeal to partisanship or to partisan prejudice. Relief, which is the issue uppermost in the thought of most people, he does not regard either as a political problem or as posing a partisan issue. "It is a matter," he says, "of fundamental Christianity, and I, for one, am dedicated to the proposition that henceforth no American citizen shall ever again be put in a position where he has to sell his vote for bread."

The popular support already assured to the Landon candidacy seems definitely to indicate, in the absence of unexpected developments, the Governor's nomination at Cleveland next month. Thus his qualifications, his thought processes, his horizons, his depth of character, have suddenly come to be placed under the revealing light from which no person in such a position can escape. He has made few public addresses and has prepared few interviews for publication. He is not prolific in promises. He has nothing to sell or to trade.

Assuming, perhaps somewhat prematurely, his selection as party leader and candidate, it is both significant and noteworthy that seldom in political history in the United States has one achieved such high honor as a result of what is actually a spontaneous public demand. Even now, with a reasonable prospect that he will be nominated, his appeal is not to politicians, or party

Victory Today?—?



At the Court of King Fuad

Notes From the Diary of an American Naval Officer

WITH the green Egyptian ensign at the main, we fired a national salute of twenty-one guns—promptly answered "gun for gun" by a shore battery—and our flagship was soon moored in the inner harbor at Alexandria.

The American Consul and Admiral Tomlin, R. N., Controller of the Ports, paid their respects, the latter in the full-dress uniform of a British flag-officer, but with a red fez, instead of the customary cocked hat (indicative of the fact that he was in the service of His Majesty, King Fuad of Egypt).

They were followed by the commanding officers of the French cruiser Monru-

drill and of the Royal Egyptian yacht Mahroussa.

These calls returned, we made a courtesy call upon the Governor in his palace. Found him to be a very delightful Turkish gentleman, half English and a graduate of Oxford. Her Majesty, the Queen of Egypt, is his sister.

Before starting for our royal audience in Cairo, we were tendered a reception by Consul-Geist at Hotel Claridge where we were joined by the officers and ladies of our ship—the ladies having just arrived by Italian liner from Genoa. And here we met a distinguished gathering which included Claudius Pasha, Von Zella Bey, Barton Pasha, Wissa Bey, Sir Henry and Lady Barker, Admiral and Mrs. Tomlin, and Judge Brinton (American) of the International Court.

Three hours by rail. Reached Cairo before midnight.

Next day with the Vice-Admiral and Staff in full-dress uniform, called upon the Prime Minister, Hafez Afifi, *Ministre des Affaires Etrangères*, and the Minister of War. The call was returned at Shepherd's.

At 4 p. m. started for the Royal Palace of Koubbeh near Cairo for our audience with King Fuad. The approaches were attractive and the view, magnificent—including the Citadel, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the "Alabaster Mosque" of Mohammed Ali and the River Nile.

The Court Chamberlain and Staff received us with honors and escorted us up the grand stairway of marble with rich red carpeting; passed through one huge reception hall after another, reminiscent of the vast palace courts of the ancient kings of Egypt; finally we reached the "throne room," where we were duly presented by our Minister to His Majesty, King Fuad, who received us with great cordiality and spoke to us fluently—in French.

The King wore a gray sack suit and the ubiquitous Turkish fez—which, by the way, is never seen in Turkey, having been banned by the Ataturk when he was known as Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The King's manner was animated, buoyant, almost youthful. He discussed with us our cruise, the stormy Mediterranean, and the unusually cold winter for a country where the houses have no heat. He spoke rapidly but very distinctly, and his accent was faultless as he approached the subject (a favorite with him) of "the great American Nation" and its future.

He insisted that Mexico, Central America and Canada would all in time be ours, from the polar seas to the Canal! "Mais non, Votre Majesté," I protested, explaining that our country had no imperialistic ambitions, and reminding him that we had asked for no territory at the close of the World War, and had even declined all mandates offered.

"Qu'importe?" It was all in vain; things would be exactly as he predicted and eventually the whole continent would be ours! It would work out that way quite *naturellement*, he declared, whether we had any imperialistic designs or not. He had given the matter much thought and he spoke with serene and unflinching conviction.

In about half an hour the audience terminated; withdrew to attend a dinner and reception in our honor at the Chancellery in Cairo. WILLIAM K. RIDDLE

The Wide Horizon

Housecleaning—in the Barracks

By William Henry Chamberlain

TOKYO
SPRING is the customary housecleaning season in every country. The police in Japan prescribe certain days when householders must practically take their little Japanese houses to pieces, pulling out the sliding doors and screenlike walls and dragging the tatami, or straw matting into the open for a thorough beating.

The February revolt has been followed by unprecedented housecleaning in the military, naval and political spheres. Resignations of the highest officials in all branches of the service have been fairly pouring in. The personnel of the highest governing bodies of the country has changed beyond recognition.

There are three main reasons for these sweeping changes. First, there is the desire to inflict disciplinary punishment on individuals who, although not directly implicated in the revolt, were regarded as partially responsible because of negligence, lack of vigilance or indiscreet expression of sympathy with the ideals of the insurgents. Second, curious as it may seem to a foreigner, there is an impulse to get rid of individuals who were too strongly opposed to the military extremist faction. It is a Japanese psychological trait to feel that there must be some fault in the man who is the victim of a political assault, assuming that the assailant can plead "patriotic" motives. This trait found expression in the recent declaration of the Grand Chamberlain, Admiral Suzuki, that he desired to retire from his post on the ground of his "lack of virtue." The sole indication of "lack of virtue" was that he had been wounded by the insurgents. Finally, some of the recent shifts, promotions and retirements would have doubtless occurred in the normal course of bureaucratic routine. They have merely been greatly increased and speeded up by the "February 26th Incident."

The army was most concerned with the revolt; and the shifts among the leading army figures have been drastic. The War Minister, General Kawashima, has been replaced by General Count Terachi. Four eminent generals, members of the Supreme War Council, the highest advisory body in military and naval affairs, have been retired.

Besides these members of the Supreme War Council, the Emperor's Chief Aide-de-Camp, Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo, three Lieutenant generals and five major generals were placed on the retired list and there was a wholesale shake-up in the higher posts at the War Office. This last shake-up possesses a certain significance because it brings three men with a background of continental experience into positions of very high authority and responsibility.

Although the navy was not involved in the recent outbreak, drastic changes have also been made in this branch of the service. Admiral Osami Nagano, Japan's chief delegate at the London Naval Conference, has replaced Admiral Mineo Osumi as Minister of Navy. He has proved the truth of the old saying that a new broom sweeps clean by placing three admirals and thirteen vice and rear admirals on the retirement list. No special political significance is to be seen in these changes; Admiral Osumi had the reputation of an easygoing man who liked to leave matters as they were, and Nagano believed that shifts were desirable in the interest of service efficiency.

After the passing of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Kawasaki, Premier Hirota remains the sole link between the present Cabinet and the one which held office before the 26th of February. Other important administrative changes are the replacement of Baron Kitokuro Ikki by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as President of the Privy Council, and the sending of Gen. Kenkichi Ueda, who lost a leg in the fighting at Shanghai in 1932, to Hsinking as successor to Gen. Jiro Minami as commander of the Kwantung army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo. Ikki had long been under fire for alleged liberalism, while Hiranuma was an outstanding champion of extreme conservatism.

Both the army and the navy naturally stand for a "strong" foreign policy. But they differ as to where Japan should direct its main efforts for expansion. The army wishes to proceed with the program of continental expansion which has found concrete expression in the occupation of Manchuria and in the growing Japanese influence in North China and Inner Mongolia. The navy is inclined to favor a defensive stand on the continent and pressure toward the south. More than one naval spokesman has stressed the alleged connection between a strong navy and the progress of Japanese trade and investment in the regions of the south Pacific, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and South China.

It is not without significance that soldiers with continental experience have received so many high appointments in the War Office. There may also be significance in the rumor that an admiral (the name of Admiral Saizo Koyobashi, one of those who were placed on the retired list, has been mentioned in this connection) will be appointed governor of Japan's semitropical island colony, Formosa. Under an active naval administrator Formosa could become a strong base for southward expansion.